The Columbian.

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Come in and see us, we'll treat you right.

WILL RUSH TROLLEY WORK.

Recent Action of Town Council Will Not in the Least Deter the Officials.

150 LABORERS EMPLOYED.

The belief created by the recent action of the Bloomsburg Town Council declaring null and void the ordinance granting to the Millville trolley line, the right to use certain streets of the town, that the work of construction of the line would be held up for an indefiinte period, was dispelled on Tuesday, when one of the officials stated that not for an instant would the work of construction be halted. The company he said proposes to move right along. There are one hundred and fifty men working in the vicinity of Mordansville, to which point the operations have been moved, and this number will be augmented from time to time until the line is completed.

The revocation of the ordinance by Council was occasioned by the Trolley Company's failure to begin the construction of the line within the time specified, which was within one year from the day the rescript was granted.

Opinions, however, are greatly at variance in regard to what actually constitutes the beginning of a trolley road's construction, and the probabilities are that the matter will be thoroughly ventilated before it is settled.

WAGON SMASHED IN RUNAWAY.

The wild behavior of a spirited bay horse, owned by U. S. Morgain, proprietor of the Woolsey bakery, and used in the delivery wagon, created the greatest kind of excite ment, on several streets Monday morning. The D. L. & W. station was the starting point of the animals wild run. What frightened it is not known, but it was seized with a sudden terror, and it was entirely beyond the power of the driver William Quick to hold it back. He did manage to keep in the middle of the road, until a point, near the corner of Center and Eighth was reached, when the animal made a sudden turn, upsetting the wagon, and throwing its contents, a lot of freshly baked bread and buns all over the road. Quick was hurled out from the front of the wagon, and escaped with only a lacerated left hand and a few bruises. The horse was captured by William Rhodomoyer, who was working near the scene of the spill. The wagon was a wreck, but the horse was not noticeably injured.

LUMBERMAN'S CONVENTION.

A large gathering of the members of the Lumberman's Association met in Bloomsburg on Wednesday in annual convention. The program as published last week was fully carried out. The arrangements, which were made mostly by S. C. Creasy and F. B. Hartman, were perfect, and the visitors expressed themselves as greatly pleased with Bloomsburg and the hospitality of her citizens. Many business places and residences were decorated in red and white, the Lumberman's colors, and the store windows of Clark & Son, Townsend, Pursel, Hartman and Gidding were beautifully displayed in these colors. An excursion to Grasmere Park went up this morning, and a banqnet was given the visitors.

J. P. Conway of Scranton shook hands with his many friends in town on Tuesday.

COUNCIL HAD LONG SESSION.

Perplexing Propositions Were Wrestled With Until Nearly Midnight.

SEWER STILL HANGS.

Unless the Bloomsburg Land Improvement Company whose property the construction of the proposed Fifth street sewer will greatly benefit and improve comes forward and agrees to bear its share of the requisite expense, the long desired and much needed drain will probably not be built for some time to come.

This sewer has for months been the all absorbing theme at the Council meetings. It was hoped Monday that the above mentioned company would submit a definite answer so that the matter could be settled, but not so. The subject as at the preceding meetings, was discussed, but aside from that no definite action was taken and the sewer is apparently as far away as ever.

Building inspector Samuel Shaffer reported that the Henson building on Iron street was unsafe and in a dangerous condition. A discussion developed the fact that the property belongs to F. P. Pursel, and the secretary was instructed to notify Mr. Pursel to remove the building.

The committee appointed at a previous meeting to consider the advisability of allowing the Columbia & Montour Electric Railway Co., to put in a turn out switch at Barton street, and a derailing switch near the B. & S. Railroad, reported that they could see no objection to the switches, and after Mr. Duy, who represented the company, explained the merits of the derailing switch, permission to do the work was granted. An ordinance will be drawn and submitted at the next meeting and the expenses incident to the same are to be paid by the C. & M. Co.

Bruce Yost, appeared and made a request for a sewer on Jefferson street. Referred to committee on sewers.

At this juncture all the members indulged in a lively and lengthy discussion regarding the manner of transacting the business of Council. That is, whether or not persons having special matters for the council to consider should be heard before the regular order of business is taken up. The conclusion reached was that all propositions here after must be submitted in the form of a written petition.

A. J. Robbins asked permission to use two feet of Murray Alley on which together with another foot he would give, to lay a three foot pavement along seven houses he has erected there. There was some opposition expressed to granting the request, and it was given over to the committee on highways for investigation and to the solicitor for an opinion as to the legality of the same.

Mr. Magee called Council's attention to a mistake on the part of the assessors, by which the valuation of the Webbing plant on Market Street had been raised. It was formerly assessed at $1000, and the assessors, without giving him any notice, as required by law, had increased it to $3000. This year the assessors, he said, admitted that an error had been made, and reduced it to $2000. He has paid this year's taxes and was ready and willing to pay last year's on a $2000 valuation, but would not pay on the extra $1000. The matter, Mr. Magee stated, was brought up by him at this time for the reason that he was going away and would not be present at the next meeting. He further stated that he did not care to be in the meeting when the matter was discussed.

William Sechrist was authorized to clean up the street after each curb-stone market, he to collect five cents from each stand for recompense.

The committee appointed on hawking and peddling on the streets, informed council that the report would be ready by the next meeting.

It seems that the town auditors in passing on the accounts of W. B. Allen, during his term as treasurer of the town, made a mistake. They charged him with a certain amount when he should have been credited with it. As a result there is still due Allen something like $47.00, which amount Mrs. Allen wishes to apply on her taxes. The matter was plain, but inasmuch as the money is due Mr. Allen, the council decided that the allowance would not be made without an order from him.

The recent change in the ownership of the Bloomsburg Artificial Ice Co. plant, and the defective condition of the walk running along side of it, was talked over, and the secretary was instructed to notify the new owner to lay a pavement within twenty days or the town would do the work and add twenty per cent to the cost.

In view of the fact that several parties have ignored the notices to lay pavements it was the sense of Council that the Town should go ahead with the work, and thus show the people that the notices are authoritative and mean business.

After complaint made by Mr. Magee regarding the pavement in front of Harvey Reimard's property on West Fifth street which he said was higher on the outside than on the inside, and prevented the surface water from running off, the street commissioner was instructed to look after it.

Council was made acquainted with the fact that the sewer on East Third street is finished, but it seems that the Town Engineer has not made his report. As soon as this is filed, which was ordered to be done, and the same shows that the sewer has been constructed according to specifications the secretary will draw an order for the amount due.

Mr. Magee called Council's attention to the fact that on various places of different streets the limbs of the trees extended down so low that umbrellas cannot be used in passing under them. It was therefore decided that all property owners having trees along the pavements shall trim the same so that there is a clearance of at least eight feet. This work must be done within ten days, or the Town will do it and add the penalty.

Regarding the Town bonds Mr. Magee stated that bonds amounting to $6,500 bearing four per cent. interest would be due in August and he thought the same could be refunded at three and a half per cent. The matter was given into the hands of the finance committee.

Up to this point everything pertaining to the councilmanic machinery had moved along smoothly and evenly. But the even tenor which characterized the long drawn out sesssion suddenly gave way to a spell of disputation and wrangle. To a person on the outside it was amusing, but there was but a few there to enjoy it. One spectator says it made the recent Wheelmen's minstrel version of a council meeting look like stage money, and for humor, though perhaps the participants, he said, didn't see or couldn't appreciate it, it surpassed Grave's contribution to "The Chambermaid's Own." This will suffice to convey an idea of how it happened.

Chief of the fire department made his report and concluded by recommending the purchase of five hundred feet of new hose. A representative of a hose manufacturing Co., he said was present who would exhibit and explain the merits of his hose to Council.

Here the Council divided and things got lively. Magee though in sympathy with the fire companies but slightly incensed against them for ignoring a request for representation on the Fire Board, stoutly opposed the purchase of hose or any other supplies.

Messrs Giger and Rhodes were in favor of purchasing the hose because they said it was needed. Then came a discussion. Rhoads said the agent should be heard, but Magee said there was no use in it, as he would only say that his hose was the best in the world. Beside that he didn't think it good business to buy without first getting prices from other parties. In this he was supported by Runyon. Then Magee called for a vote. Deily, Giger and Rhoads voted to buy the hose and Runyon and Magee voted against it. Mifflin didn't vote. Magee took another resource and moved for adjournment, but before it was seconded Rhoads and Deily moved that the agent be allowed to speak. The matter was finally settled by a motion to refer it to the Fire Committee.

A resolution was introduced that immediate action be taken to pave Centre street, from Main street, to Pine Alley in accordance with the agreement as filed by property owners at a previous meeting. Bids for the same to be advertised and opened at a meeting to be held July 27th at 8 o'clock, p. m. Giger and Rhoades moved that the resolution be adopted. This Mr. Magee opposed saying that the town did not have $500 to spare in paving a side street, and called for the ayes and nays. The vote resulted as follows: Ayes, Deily, Giger, Mifflin, Rhoades and Runyon, nay, Magee. Ordinance providing for the same was read. Mr. Magee claimed that the ordinance was defective inasmuch as it did not contain the provisions under which the paving was being done and demanded an aye and nay vote on its adoption. The vote being called Deily, Giger, Rhoades and Mifflin voted aye, Magee and Runyon, no. Mr. Magee insisted that the President's name be called and he voted aye.

The matter of the sewer on Railroad street from Main to Fifth street was discussed and refered to the Town Engineer for an estimate of the cost.

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Who have been Awarded the First Prizes at the Following ExhibitionS:

1872, Vienna, Austria.
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1878, Paris, France.
1881, Leipzig, Saxony.
1882, St. Petersburg, Russia.
1886, Edinburgh, Scotland.
1887, Brussels, Belgium.
1888, Melbourne, Australia.
1891, London, England.
1892, Munich, Bavaria.
1893, Rome, Italy.
1893, Chicago, U. S. A.
1894, Bomboy, India.
1895, Cairo Egypt.
1896, Nurnberg, Bavaria.

For Sale by

J. G. Wells.

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JULY SALE

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SHIRT WAISTS

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SHIRT WAIST SUITS

They will help solve the poblem of what to wear in hot weather.

Prices a decided inducement.

THE LEADER STORE CO., LTD.

4TH AND MARKET STREETS.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

ENGLAND'S INCOME TAX.

Bears Most Heavily Upon Man of Average Income.

An effort made recently by several enterprising members of Parliament to induce the House of Commons to pass a graduated income tax failed.

It is held that the present uniform income tax, which is levied upon all incomes above $800 a year, is unscientific, because its burden is unequal. The present tax of thirteen pence on each pound of income, approximating twenty-six cents on each $5 of income.

All persons earning under $800 a year are exempt. This exemption relieves the masses of the people from income tax. The effort now is to obtain a scientifically graded tax. Mr. Channing, M.P., wants to amend the law so that incomes exceeding $800 and not exceeding $1,000 shall be taxed at the rate of four cents on each $5; incomes above $1,000 and below $2,000 eight cents, and incomes between $4,000 and $5,000 twenty cents.

Mr. Lewis, M.P., also wants a graduated income tax, while Mr. Trevelyan, M.P., favors a graduated tax that will compel the rich to pay in proportion to their wealth. Mr. Trevelyan believes every person with an income exceeding $25,000 shall pay, in addition to the present tax of twenty-six cents on each $5, two cents on each $5 of income above $25,000 and up to $50,000, and four cents on each $5 of income above $50,000.

Under the law as at present administered the income tax bears more heavily upon the man of average income than upon the very wealthy. Nobody living in England can evade the income tax, whether Englishmen or foreigners. Even the London correspondents of American newspapers are not exempt and have to pay income tax at the same rate as William Waldorf Astor, although their incomes in many cases are not quite as large.—N.Y. Journal.

GUARDING AGAINST FLOODS.

Warning Given Twenty-Eight Days in Advance.

One of the most remarkable cases of flood prediction on record was the warning of the disastrous floods of 1903. Twenty-eight days in advance of its coming the forecaster at Washington announced the exact time when the crest of a flood would reach New Orleans, and said that the height of the flood would be twenty-one feet. Punctually to the hour the flood came, and its crest was 20 feet and 7 inches, only five inches less than the height predicted. The immense ocean of water had started one thousand miles away. It had dropped from the skies over a territory six times larger than the State of New York (over 300,000 square miles); but the weather man knew its rate of march as surely as the engineer, with his eye on the indicator, knows the speed of his locomotive. Thousands of men were set to work to raise and strengthen the levees and embankments, to clear the wharves and river banks, to remove women and children, to drive the cattle to places of safety. When the flood arrived the people were ready for it. Comparatively few lives were lost, and the damage to property, while terrible, was millions and millions of dollars less than it would have been if the people had had no sentinel to cry out the march of the waters.—Century.

Standard Oil in Roumania.

Charles Wood, Bert Graham, C. E. Detter, Joseph McCastle, and two other Muncie oil workers recently signed contracts to go to Roumania in the employ of the Standard Oil Company, where the Standard has come into virtual control of the immense Roumanian field. One stipulation in their agreement with the Standard is that on finishing their day's work the men shall don evening clothes because, it is set forth, there are but two classes of people in Roumania—the peasants and the rich—and the Standard desires to keep up its prestige by having its employees well dressed.—Indianapolis News.

Royalty's Many Residences.

The Czar of Russia and the Emperor of Germany might, if they please, dispute with each other as to which of the two owns the greater number of palaces. Each might sleep in a different house every night for a month and not exhaust the number of his various dwelling-places. The Czar is said to own many country seats—which are kept up in every detail, furnished and furbished and crowded with servants—into which he has never set foot. King Edward of England, while regularly occupying only four has a dozen or more houses which are ready for him at all times.—Chicago Journal.

Locomotives as Fog-Makers.

An engineer asserts that the London fogs are caused largely by the discharge of steam into the air from the 300 or more locomotives operating in London area. One steam plant of 2,000 horse-power, the engineer figures, will discharge into the air twenty tons of steam per hour, or sufficient to produce a fog twenty feet thick and one mile square; and what plants with a capacity of 65,000 horse-power can do in the way of fog production may, therefore, be easily estimated. The proposed remedy is to convert this waste steam into electric power.—Railway Age.

THE BREAKER OF HEARTS

By RICHARD RODGERS.

Those who met Margaret Lowry in the busy whirl of society said she was a coquette. Those who had boasted of her friendship for many years and who knew her kind heart and spirit of good will said she was not appreciated. They said that she liked society for the amusement it afforded and that if hearts were broken and hopes were shattered by those big brown eyes it was not intentional. And so the two sides argued and raged over the matter. For Margaret Lowry was as much admired as she was disliked. The young women of the circle in which she moved took great pains to impress on their men friends the fact that Margaret was a heartbreaker—of the ruthless kind that leads you up to the very threshold of love and just as you are about to make the leap slams the door of her heart before you and shuts you out. Yet Margaret had the largest following of admirers of any young woman in town. The society leaders knew this, and so did the society editors of the newspapers. And whenever there was a social function it was "Miss Lowry who poured," and the newspapers seemed to take particular pride in printing pictures of Margaret in her finest gowns.

As for Margaret—well, she enjoyed the distinction of society's favor and she revelled truly in the hearts which were flung about her. It was her delight to think of the lovers she could count.

But it changed. When Henry Thorpe came on the scene society noticed a change in Margaret Lowry. The heartbreaker seemed to pause in her mad career of breaking hearts. Everybody liked Henry Thorpe. Not only because when his father died and left him to support his mother and two sisters he had gone out into the world and had carved a place for himself in the rock of fortunes, but because he was manly and true.

"Don't you suppose you will ever fall in love?" asked Margaret of Thorpe one night as they were sitting out a dance apart from the swinging, swaying crowd in the ballroom.

"Yes, I fully expect to fall in love," was the candid answer. "But not until I find my heart's equal."

"What do you call your heart's equal."

"A woman who is constant in her affections; whose love must be pure and holy; who will come to me because she loves me from the heart and not from the social side of her character."

And then Margaret Lowry had an ambition.

Society wondered at the change in her. Margaret herself found it was a hard struggle. It was the battle of the true emotions against the superficial feelings which society builds up. Henry Thorpe worked his way through the social field for two years. The lionizing of society amused him, but did not change him. Then Thorpe and Margaret Lowry sat again apart from the gay music of the dance.

"I have had an ambition and I have worked two years trying to realize it," she said.

"Have you succeeded?" he asked.

"I don't know," she replied, and the red glow on her cheeks bespoke more to the young man than worlds of words.

"Margaret, will you be my wife?" he asked abruptly. Everybody knew that Henry Thorpe was business-like in everything he did, but no one thought he would carry it into his love affairs.

"Are you sure you have found your heart's equal " she asked.

"The heart true and constant beats within your breast, and the love pure and holy is that which I feel is within you," was the reply, and then it was the old story of two souls with but one thought.

Margaret's ambition had succeeded.

THE ALLIGATOR PEAR.

It Is Both Food and Medicine, Say Its Enthusiastic Admirers.

Many advocates of the use of the alligator pear, that lustrous green stranger with the tough skin, say that it has the merits of both food and medicine and is remarkably nutritious, besides having that quality of flavor that seems nicer the more you know about it.

It can be eaten one morning plain, the next with pepper and salt, like a salad, the next with lemon juice and sugar, and the partaker cannot tell in which guise it is most delicious, being so satisfactory in all.

Then it can be served with madeira or sherry as a dessert and made into a pie if need be; only connoisseurs do not especially recommend pie, except for those pie enthusiasts who can be taught to know and love a strange fruit only through that familiar medium. It gains in popularity in New York yearly.

It is said the oil in the alligator pear has superior nutritive value to the olive oil or to that yielded by peanuts, and that it is almost equal to a fresh egg in food value. It is in reality one of the laurel family, not the pear.

Few people of the tropical cities would willingly do without it, and it is valued and beloved both in Mexico and in China. A small orchard of ths fruit is bearing down by Palm Beach, Fla. It was founded by French growers who anticipate great success. California now has several orchards of it The Brazilian variety is pronounced finer than either the Chinese or Mexican.

He who knows not that he is victimized and knows not that he knows not, needs a guardian.—Adapted.

WHERE CHILDREN ABOUND.

Bounty Paid a Heavy Drain in Provincial Resources.

In the province of Quebec there are no less than 12,000 heads of French-Canadian families each of whom possesses a family of twelve children or more. Under a provincial enactment these families are entitled to a grant of 100 acres of land from the provincial public domain, and this law is now causing much concern to the provincial authorities.

When the law was passed providing for this grant of crown lands to productive married couples it was never calculated that the number of large families would prove so very great. It has turned out that the matter is proving a serious incubus upon the local government on account of the many thousands that have applied for the right of a grant of land and the thousands that are yet to be satisfied. The French-Canadian farmers marry young, and they are a strong, hardy race of people.

The fathers of these families invariably choose the land, to which they are entitled, as near as possible to their own homes, lands that are held under lease from the government by lumbermen to cut their timber thereon, but the lumbermen are bound by the terms of their leases to relinquish such portion of the lands as may be claimed for settlement, notwithstanding that the limit-holders have paid the price of their holdings to the government.

Lumbermen are therefore much exercised over the present situation. The tax on the timber limit-holders, who are called upon to surrender large portions of their timber areas, has become so great that they are in a quandary how to protect their interests.

Applications for land grants became so numerous last year that the lumber merchants waited in a body upon the Quebec Government, demanding relief from the wholesale spoliation of their timber holdings. As a consequence, the law was amended so as to provide a bonus of $50 in lieu of the land grant, and as many prefer the cash to the land, it may serve to relieve the situation somewhat.

BULL FIGHTING IN SPAIN.

Attended With Appalling Disaster and Loss of Life.

Disasters succeed each other with astonishing rapidity in the bull rings of Spain.

On Easter Sunday eight matadors in the various cities where bull fights were being held, met with serious accidents. On Mayday, during a charity performance at Seville, an amateur matador belonging to a distinguished family was gored through the throat and died in the bull ring, a priest being hastily summoned to administer the last sacraments.

Nor does the list of troubles end there. As three magnificent bulls were being conveyed to the ring from the train in which they had arrived from the country, the most powerful of the beasts knocked out the side of the cage with a blow of his head, and the animals on gaining their freedom charged the crowd which had gathered to watch their arrival. A panic ensued, the people taking refuge in the stores lining the streets and scrambling into the tramcars, many taking refuge in the trees.

One man was impaled on a bull's horns and died in agony. A woman was tossed a dozen yards, and three cab horses were gored. The gendarmerie arrived with rifles, and armed guards belonging to the bull ring also appeared. Shots were fired at the bulls, much lead lodging in the neighboring fences and breaking the windows of the houses.

Land of Twins and Triplets.

Scotland is the land of twins and triplets, holding a long lead over her sister countries in this matter. In twelve months no fewer than 1,625 mothers gave birth to twins and twenty-five presented triplets. Scotland is among the few countries of Europe where the proportion of male babies is greater than of females. Striking an average, it is found that there are about 104 males to every 100 females, but the surplus of grown-up girls is nevertheless large, as so many men travel south and apparently neglect to take the precaution to obtain return tickets to the land of cakes.

There is yet another interesting fact about Scotland. It is the land of hale old age. Recent returns show that during one year 673 people died between the ages of ninety and one hundred.—Chicago Journal

Heavy Fine for Smuggling.

A smuggling case which is probably unique, even in the strange annals of contraband, has just been before the Customs Court of Marseilles. Besides its novelty, the case has a deeper interest as indicating a new danger with which the West is threatened by the insidious East. On board the French steamer Touraine there was found a large quantity of opium smuggled, not by any individual in particular, but by the whole ship's company, and the strange spectacle was witnessed of the heavy fine of £2,000 being levied on all, every man in the vessel being mulcted in his proportion, assessed according to the wages scale. The incident of an entire crew turned opium smokers is the more startling, as among French ships trading regularly to the East it is not by any means so rare as might be supposed.—London Globe.

CALIFORNIA FRUIT ROT.

Disease Baffles Plant Doctors—Government to Assist.

A dreadful plant disease has arisen to trouble California fruit growers, and Professor R. E. Smith, assistant professor in plant pathology, has been asked to cure the ill. He has announced that the Government at Washington would co-operate with the Agriculture College here in an attempt to wipe out the lemon brown rot, a disease which is threatening the destruction of the entire lemon growing industry of California.

The brown rot in lemons constitutes a new problem for plant pathologists, its character differing radically from any fungus or parasitic growth known to those who make the expert study of such diseases a specialty. Its effects thus far have been to partly paralyze the lemon growing business, nearly 50 per cent of the crop last year having been spoiled by the brown rot. The disease spreads a brown mold on the surface of the fruit, which eventually shrivels the lemon, making it unfit for use.

Three years ago the first sign of the brown rot appeared in the lemon orchards of Southern California. It spread and attacked nearly every orchard in the State. It is a pest not known in other countries.

Profesor Smith and his assistants have four plant diseases to which they are devoting especial attention these being the walnut blight, which is receiving study at the hands of A. M. West, Government expert, at Whittier, in Southern California; pear blight, lemon brown rot and sweet potato blight. The Legislature has appropriated $30,000 for this purpose.

NEGROES AS FIGHTERS.

Many Champions, but No Winner of World's Heavyweight Title.

Whatever may be the final decision on the color line in pugilism—the fact remains that no negro heavyweight ever held the championship of the world. Probably the only fighter of his race who came near to such a distinction was Peter Jackson. But John L. Sullivan, who then wore the crown, blocked Jackson's ambition by refusing to give him a battle. There have been instances where colored scrappers have fought for the championship of England. This happened many years ago, though. Of late whatever glories the negro has attained in the prize ring, were won in America.

Among the smaller brigade the negroes may be said to have been very conspicuous. Three have held the world's title at their various weights. George Dixon was the bantam and featherweight champion of the world for nearly ten years, and only relinquished his laurels to Terry McGovern when it was evident that the noted negro was on the decline. Joe Gans, has been on top for a number of years and Joe Walcott has never been directly beaten for his belt of welterweight champion. Walcott may now be considered out of the hunt because of an injury to one of his hands, which he received in a shooting scrape about a year ago. Walcott had ambitions to become the heavyweight leader. He tried his skill against Joe Choynski as a starter and triumphed, knocking the Hebrew out in a short fight. Walcott felt very proud of his feat and some facetious sporting writer dubbed him "Joe the Giant Killer.—N. Y. Times.

Laziness in Holland.

The man who is too lazy to work keeps out of Holland if he is wise, or makes his escape as soon as he discovers that there at least a means has been found to make him work. When a prisoner or pauper refuses to work he is lowered into a cistern, which is provided with a pump at the bottom. A stream of water is turned on and the idler is left to his own devices. The capacity of the pump is but slightly in excess of the stream flowing into the tank, and to keep his head above water he must keep pumping.

As a rule, he spends some little time before he finds that the water is slowly creeping upon him. He is not urged to go to work, but presently he takes his place at the handle and begins the task. By working quickly he is able to clear out the water after a short time, but he has to keep at work if he wishes to keep dry feet. There have been occasions when a stubborn offender has refused to pump and has quietly floated upon the water until fished out by the keeper, but this simply doubles his task, and he is not taken from the water until he is able to keep afloat no longer.

Fate of Men Who Shot a Spy.

"While with the British army in South Africa," said Major Barchard, an attache of the British Consulate, "I was allotted on one occasion the stern task of commanding a firing party of ten men who executed a Boer officer who had broken his parole and afterward been condemned as a spy. He had assumed the uniform of an English soldier and penetrated our lines after having levanted when on his parole.

"Every member of that firing party has come to fatal or serious grief since that Friday morning when in the gray dawn we shot the spy. Sudden death or a bad accident has befallen each one.

"My turn has come, as you see," And the soldier who had fought in a half-dozen campaigns pointed to his left arm, which was in splints, having been fractured in a street car accident.

WHAT THE SIMPLON MEANS.

The New Tunnel Has Effaced a Romantic and Historical Path.

The piercing of the Simplon has unhappily, brought with it the final effacement of one of the most romantic and grandly historical paths in human expedition—the closing curtain in the most picturesque drama Europe has afforded. The Napoleonic spectacle was full of surprises; its argument narrates the complications of society and war; its complexities detail the enthralment of personal magnetism and force.

The superbly built road over the Alps has remained one of the most fascinating diversions for the thoughtful tourist, and has been fraught with memorable experiences. From the moment of embarkation in the yellow diligence, when the whip was cracked over the heads of the post horses at Brieg, until the arrival in the gorge of the Gondo at Iselle, it was a continuously unfolding tableau of grandeur and charm. The overture had begun back in the Rhone Valley with the castles of Sion and Sierre, the towers of Loueche and Martigny, at the foot of the Great St. Bernard. But when the ascension of the Simplon began it became a long series of windings through fortified defiles leading around terrifying abysses and through the wildest of mountain recesses. One was awed by the splendor and stirred with conflicting emotions. It was indeed a refuge—the hospice of the Augustine monks. Who that has experienced it will ever forget the welcoming hospitality of the four secluded brethren in the desolate spot?—Century.

Diamonds for Drawing Wire.

Diamonds are used quite extensively as dies for drawing wire of the smallest sizes; for instance, the sizes less than, say, .025 inch diameter.

The hardest steel dies are not suitable for this work, for the reason that the wear upon them so enlarges the die that the diameter of the wire is not uniform within the required percentage of variation at the beginning and end of a drawing. Sapphires are used sometimes for this work. Copper, silver and platinum are the metals usually drawn to the very small sizes.

With diamond dies it is practicable to draw platinum to a diameter of five ten-thousandths of an inch. An idea of the fineness of a copper wire drawn to only three one-thousandths of an inch in diameter may be gathered from the fact that in one pound of the metal there are over six miles of such wire.

The weight of the diamond used for this work is from four to five carats, and they are uncut except as to the die. The value of these dies, which, of course, are not of the first water, varies from $15 to $20 a carat, and several hundred thousand dollars' worth of diamonds are utilized as dies in the various wire factories of this country alone.

Skilful, however, as must be the artisans who sink these small dies, and attenuated as the wires drawn through them may be, yet neither will stand comparison with the output of the spinneret of the common spider, which ejects a single thread of silk so fine that 18,000 threads are required to equal in thickness an ordinary single strand of sewing silk.—Electrical Review.

The South Becoming Active.

There is noticeable activity in the development of railroads in the South, and more especially toward the south Atlantic and gulf ports. Much of this is, no doubt, due to the prospects of the Panama Canal, which should be completed within a decade at most. The great systems of the middle west are striking for outlets to the ocean highways, and the short water route to the Orient is especially engaging their attention. The eastern systems are preparing to conserve their own interests in the great developments that will come from this immense work. The increasing product of the coal mines of the South in Tennessee and Alabama and southern Ohio and Kentucky also justify the establishment of depots at the southern coast points for fuel for the ships of commerce, which are coming in fleets to the South for the splendid trade that is growing almost beyond measure in this section.—Charleston (S. C.) Post.

House of Paul Revere.

The house of Paul Revere, in North Square, near the old North Church, in Boston, from which he started on his night ride to arouse the countryside way up to Concord and Lexington, April 19, 1775, was to be torn down, but has been rescued by a number of citizens, among whom are Governor Douglas and Mayor Collins. The sum of $17,000 is to be raised to buy the property and put it in good condition, restoring it to its colonial dignity, and making it a reliquary of the past.

A Drain on India's Population.

Few probably realize the constant drain on life in India by the plague since it and the famine scourged the whole country. Even during the seven days ended on May 6, 52,252 deaths were returned, showing a decline of 4,478 on the previous week. The mortality in the Punjab, however, increased by over 15,000 in the same period.—N. Y. Sun.

COMMODORE PEARY'S NEW SHIP

Specific Points of Difference From Other Arctic Ships.

First and foremost, she will be a powerful steamer, carrying all the engine power which the size of her hull will contain. All previous arctic ships have been sailing ships, with only accessory or auxiliary steam power. The sail power of the new steamer will be auxiliary only.

Second, she is the first purely fore-and-aft-rigged vessel yet built for arctic work. None of the others have been able to get away entirely from the old-time square-rig. Her rig will be three-masted schooner, and her sail area about three-fourths of the sail area of the typical Maine schooner of the same size of hull. In hull model the ship differs from other arctic ships in several points.

The rake of her stem is much more pronounced than in any previous ship of her class. Her forefoot is more rounding, and her bows are more wedge-shaped. This increase in the rake of the stem not only makes her effective as an ice breaker, but is necessitated by her unusual engine power, the incline of the stem acting as a buffer to her impact against the ice.

The pronounced wedge shape has been given to her bows because the greater portion of her work will be that of slowly and laboriously squeezing her way through and between fields and fragments of heavy ice, and the sharper her bow the more effective will be her engine power.—Harper's Weekly.

EARTH RISES LIKE DOUGH.

Action of Moisture on Mineral Matter Nearly Wrecks School.

A natural phenomenon recently caused considerable damage to the State Normal School Building of Los Angeles, and there was also great apprehension until the real cause of the disturbance was learned.

For some time past the centre of the building has been slowly rising, being thrust upward by some mysterious agency. It has caused the floors to bulge, doors and windows to be racked to a degree to prevent opening and shutting, and finally the walls of the building began to crack. The building frequently quivered as though from light earthquake shocks, and pupils and teachers were in a chronic state of nervousness.

State Superintendent of Public Instruction Kirk investigated the trouble, and digging down underneath the centre of the building he found great masses of swelling earth, caused by the crystallization of ferrous sulphate.

The building stands over a great body of mineral matter — gypsum, iron aluminum salt, sulphur and other minerals. The chemical combinations brought about by moisture penetrating the mass are what has caused the disturbance. Many tons of the earth have been taken out, and iron and stone supports introduced.

Resting the Heart.

"Rest your heart now and then during the day," said an instructor in gymnastics.

"But the heart can't be rested," a pupil objected. "It works incessantly from birth to death."

"It rests the heart to lie down," said the instructor. "Every night's sleep of nine hours saves the heart the lifting of 32,400 ounces of blood. Considerable rest there, eh?

"When we lie down, you see, the heart's action becomes slower—slower by ten strokes a minute. Thus in an hour 600 strokes are saved, and in nine hours 5,400 strokes. Each stroke pumps six ounces of blood, and therefore, in nine hours the heart is saved the labor of pumping 32,400 ounces.

"The heart often requires a rest."—Philadelphia Bulletin.

Money Hotel Cashiers Dislike.

"It is a curious habit the great American public has of wanting the kind of money that hotel cashiers dislike and have the least of," said one of those useful functionaries.

"Many are the times each day that I am called upon, by ladies especially, for 50 cent pieces. Quarters won't answer, they want half dollars, though why that particular coin I've never been able to understand. No cashier cares to keep halves on hand, but always maintains a good stock of quarters and dimes for the reason of their greater convenience. Many of the guests also beg for $2 notes, despite the fact that of all forms of currency they are the most objectionable. We never take them voluntarily, and pay them out as fast as they come in."

Modern Financial Banking.

The newer plan of using deposited funds not so much for the discounting of the regular commercial paper of customers as for the promotion of more or less speculative enterprises has come into use in answer to a natural demand and is doubtless capable of being employed to the great advantage of general business as well as that of individuals. But the greater profits possible in this kind of banking business necessarily involve greater risks, and these should not be incurred without the provision of extreme precautions. These precautions are to be sought primarily in the integrity and exceptional ability of those who secondarily in a proper system of governmental examination and control.—Providence (R. I.) Journal.

WASHINGTON.

From our Regular Correspondent.

Washington, D. C., July 6, 1905

That the actual realization of the fact that the Treasury deficit is growing faster than any Republican, even the Secretary of the Treasury believed possible, is creating consternation among the stand patters is demonstrated by their willingness to discuss seriously the reimposition of the war taxes. That they are seriously discussing such programme and some of their number even advocating such a course is conclusively shown by the recent statement of Senator Dick of Ohio who said, when asked by your correspondent what he suggested as a proper course in the light of the $24,000,000 deficit:

"I have come to the conclusion that about the best thing to be done is to impose the Spanish War revenue taxes on numerous articles, especially the stamp tax where the taxation is barely felt by the masses of the people. Injustice is less likely to be done in that way than by imposing larger sums on various lines of business and making a few lines carry the whole thing. I have not gone into the subject in detail but my idea would be to affix a stamp tax on checks, stocks, bonds and legal papers, patent medicines and all such things."

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In other words, the leaders of the Republican party in Congress, having been forced to an appreciation of the fact the present tariff makes all for protection and does not yield even enough revenue to run the government propose to tax the people still further to pay the expenses of the government rather than to so change the tariff schedules, which their own President has told them must be changed if every man is to enjoy "a square deal," so that the duties may yield sufficient revenue to pay the expenses of the administration.

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The claim has been made for years by the leaders of the Democracy that the Republican party was owned by the trusts, the protected industries and the monopolies, but a majority of the voters have been unable to see or think clearly enough to appreciate the truth of the charge. It has remained for a Republican President to point out to the people that "the protected hogs must take their feet out of the trough." And even in the face of that assertion, the Republicans in Congress who well know that they are elected with the campaign funds contributed by the protected industries, dare not pare the tariff until it shall produce sufficient revenue to pay the federal expenses but on the contrary propose to leave the tariff alone while they tax the people still more to raise necessary revenue.

***

The stand patters maintain that they dare not open up the tariff question on the eve of a Congressional election. Dare not, they would tell you if they told the truth, because they fear more the wrath of the protected interests which are their creators, than they fear the wrath of the people who are supposed to elect them and whom they are supposed to represent in Congress.

***

The war revenue taxes yielded over $100,000,000 a year for three years, points out Mr. Dick. But he did not add the obvious fact that they took over $100,000,000 a year for each of the three years out of the pockets of the people. Senator Dick favors a type of taxation which will spread over a wide surface, rather than a tax which will fall on a few industries. Natural position for a Republican Senator who knows that there is no particular industry which does not own a Republican Senator or two and several Republican Members of the House, so that a tax on any one or a decrease of the tax imposed on the people to enable the protected manufacturers to charge larger prices would result, inevitably, in the defeat perhaps the political destruction, of any Senator or member who voted for it.

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The subject which is just now attracting the attention and occupying the thoughts of all men prominent in public life, as well as a large share of the general public, is "Who will the President select to succeed John Hay as Secretary of State? Just now it looks as if former Secretary of War Root would be the man and doubtless he is one of the most capable of the men prominent in the Republican party. Moreover, it would be a source of rejoicing to the railroads to have Mr. Root selected for a seat at the President's cabinet table, for they have not forgotten that the first case Mr. Root took when he went out of the cabinet was that of Northern Securities Company, when he became, for the consideration of $100,000, the attorney for J. P. Morgan and J. J. Hill. With Mr. Root a member of the cabinet, once more the President's radical views on the subject of railway rate legislation might undergo a radical modification.

***

When the President was making his famous address to the alumni of Harvard University, he said "Now, the great lawyer who employs his talent and his learning in the highly remmerative task of enabling a very wealthy client to override or circumvent the law is doing all that in him lied to encourage the growth of this country of a spirit of dumb anger against all laws and of disbelief in their efficiency." Was not that precisely what Mr. Root did when he attempted to defeat the government's prosecution of the Hill-Morgan Merger trust and when, a little later, he came to Washington to defend before the Supreme Court the street railway corporations of New York who had for years refused to pay the taxes on their franchises, taxes assessed under a law the passage of which was secured by Mr. Roosevelt when he was governor of New York, until the corporations owed the state of New York approximately $25,000,000? Probably the President has forgotten all about his remarks at Harvard, and it is exceedingly rude of the writer to remember them.

Neuralgia And Other Pain.

All pain in any disease is nerve pain, the result of a turbulent condition of the nerves.

The stabbing, lacerating, darting, burning, agonizing pain that comes from the prominent nerve branches, or sensory nerves, is neuralgia, and is the "big brother" of all the other pains.

Dr. Miles' Anti-Pain Pills rarely ever fail to relieve these pains by soothing these larger nerves, and restoring their tranquility.

Dr. Miles' Anti-Pain Pills leave no bad after-effects, and are a reliable remedy for every kind of pain, such as headache, backache, stomachache, sciatica, rheumatism and neuralgia.

They also relieve Dizziness, Sleeplessness, Nervousness, Car-Sickness, and Distress after eating.

"For many years I have been a constant sufferer from neuralgia and headache, and have never been able to obtain any relief from various headache powders and capsules, until I tried Dr. Miles' Anti-Pain Pills. They always cure my headache in five minutes time." FRED R. SWINGLEY, Cashier 1st Nat. Bank, Atkinson, Neb.

Dr. Miles' Anti-Pain Pills are sold by your druggist, who will guarantee that the first package will benefit. If it fails he will return your money. 25 doses, 25 cents. Never sold in bulk.

Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind

CONTINUE

Those who are gaining flesh and strength by regular treatment with

Scott's Emulsion

should continue the treatment in hot weather; smaller dose and a little cool milk with it will go away with any objection which is attached to fatty products during the heated season.

Send for free sample.
SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists,
409-415 Pearl Street, New York.
50c. and $1.00; all druggists.

Interesting Point In Law.

Judge Hart has filed an opinion and order in a case which decides an interesting point in law. It appears that some time ago a deed to a property in Jersey Shore, valued at something over $5,000, was given by Caroline Haas, Adam Haas in his own right, and Adam Haas as administrator, to a trustee. The article of conveyance provided that the property should be held in trust for Elizabeth Haas during her life, and at her death in trust for her children. Since then Mrs. Haas died and when the trustee sold the property payment of the balance of the purchase price was refused on the grounds that the husband, Adam Haas, had a life interest in the property under the inter-state laws. Judge Hart takes the ground that the property having been left in trust for the mother and at her death for her children, that the trust did not expire at her death, but when the property or the proceeds had been transferred to her children. The action was brought by John W. Levegood, guardian of Arthur C., Jacob V., Caroline, John S., Adam H., Ruth E., Christopher and Esther Haas, minor children of Emma Elizabeth Haas. The order gave judgment in favor of the plaintiff, and the purchaser gets a clear title. The case will probably be taken to a higher court for a final decision.

Air Brakes Ordered on all P. R. R. Freight Cars.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company has authorized the equipping of all its freight cars with air brakes.

There are from 10,000 to 15,000 cars that have not been supplied with air brakes. Orders were issued last week for having this work done as speedily as possible.

The Pennsylvania has on its system east and west of Pittsburg 208,000 various kind of freight cars. About 175,000 have been equipped with the air brakes. Some of the cars that are not furnished with air brakes are to be thrown into the scrap pile. To equip a car with air brakes costs about $60.

For the past two years the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad Company has had all of its cars fitted out with the air brakes. This is one of the few companies that has all of its rolling stock so equipped.

An exchange wants to know what a week is. Well, to a man who is going to get married it's a long time. To the fellow who is going to be hung it's a very short time. To the man who don't care a continental it's six working days and one Sunday.

Canada thistles are a great pest to farm land. In July the plant is in full bloom and if not cut down the seed will ripen and be carried far and wide, causing much annoyance. The law requires all land owners to cut the thistles in July. If they are neglected it is the duty of the constables to go and cut the weeds and collect from the property owners a nice fee. For that reason look after your crop of Canada thistles at once.

In a Pinch, use ALLEN'S FOOT-EASE.

Shake into your shoes Allen's Foot Ease, a powder. It cures Corns, Bunions, Painful, Smarting, Hot, Swollen feet. At all Druggists and Shoe Stores, 25c. 6-29 4t

Opportunities in California

The trade in the Orient is opening up.

Our exports to Japan and China multiplied during the last year.

There will soon be a tremendous increase in the trade of the Pacific Coast cities with the Far East.

Big opportunities for the man who lives there. Why not look the field over?

Only $62.50, Chicago to San Francisco or Los Angeles and return, May 1, 2, 3, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 29, 30, 31, June 1, August 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, and 14, 1905. Tickets good for return for 90 days.

Rate for a double berth in a comfortable tourist sleeper from Chicago to San Francisco, Los Angeles, Santa Barbara, and many other points in California, only $7. Through train service from Union Passenger Station, Chicago, via the

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, Union Pacific and Southern Pacific Line

This is the route of The Overland Limited, leaving Union Passenger Station, Chicago, 6.05 p. m., and The California Express at 10.25 p. m. The California Express carries tourist sleeping cars to California every day. Both trains carry through standard sleepers.

Complete information sent free on receipt of coupon with blank lines filled.

W. S. HOWELL,
Gen'l Eastern Agent, 381 Broadway,
NEW YORK CITY,
or
F. A. MILLER,
General Passenger Agent,
CHICAGO.

Name_____

Street address_____

City_____ State_____

Probable destination_____
CALIFORNIA

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions, and financially able to carry out any obligations made by his firm.

WALDING, KINNAN & MARVIN,
Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price, 75c. per bottle. Sold by all Druggists.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

PENNSYLVANIA Railroad.

SCHEDULE IN EFFECT NOVEMBER 27, 1904.

NORTHWARD.

STATIONS	4 A. M.	30	12	32 P. M.
Sunbury	‡ 6 45	‡ 9 55	‡ 2 00	‡ 5 25
Kilnes Grove	† 6 54	† 10 04	.....	† 5 35
Wolverton	† 6 58	† 10 08	.....	† 5 37
Kipps Run	† 7 06	† 10 11	.....	† 5 44
South Danville / Danville	7 11	10 17	2 21	5 50
Boyd	† 7 16	† 10 21	.....	† 5 53
Roaring Creek	† 7 23	† 10 28	† 2 31	† 6 01
Catawissa	7 32	10 35	2 37	6 08
East Bloomsburg / Bloomsburg	7 40	10 43	2 43	6 15
Espy Ferry	.....	8 10 47	.....	† 6 19
Stonytown Ferry	† 7 52	.....	.....	† 6 27
Creasy	7 54	10 56	† 2 56	6 30
Nescopeck / Berwick	8 04	11 05	3 05	6 40
Wapwallopen	8 19	11 20	3 15	6 52
Pond Hill	† 8 25	† 11 25	.....	† 6 56
Moncanaqua / Sickshinny	8 31	11 32	3 23	7 01
Retreat	8 43	11 42	3 32	7 10
Nanticoke	8 54	11 54	3 4	7 19
Buttonwood	† 9 00	† 12 00	.....	† 7 25
Plymouth Ferry	† 9 02	.....	.....	† 7 28
South Wilkesbarre	9 06	12 06	.....	7 30
Wilkesbarre ....Arrive	9 10 A. M.	12 10 P. M.	3 55 P. M.	7 35 P. M.

SOUTHWARD.

STATIONS.	31 A. M.	15 A. M.	1 P. M.	67 P. M.
Wilkesbarre....Leave	‡ 7 15	‡ 10 35	† 2 45	‡ 6 00
South Wilkesbarre	7 20	.....	2 50	6 05
Plymouth Ferry	† 7 22	.....	.....	† 6 07
Buttonwood	† 7 24	.....	† 2 54	† 6 09
Nanticoke	7 31	10 50	3 02	6 17
Retreat	7 39	10 58	3 11	6 26
Shickshinny / Mocanaqua	7 48	11 07	3 21	6 37
Pond Hill	† 7 53	.....	† 3 27	† 6 42
Wapwallopen	7 58	11 16	3 33	6 47
Berwick / Nescopeck	8 09	11 26	3 42	7 00
Creasy	8 18	† 11 35	3 53	7 09
Stonytown Ferry	† 8 21	.....	.....	† 7 12
Espy Ferry	† 8 29	.....	.....	.....
Bloomsburg / East Bloomsburg	8 34	11 47	4 07	7 25
Catawissa	8 40	11 53	4 13	7 32
Roaring Creek	† 8 48	† 12 00	† 19	† 7 39
Boyd	† 8 55	.....	† 4 26	† 7 46
Danville / South Danville	9 00	12 10	4 31	7 51
Kipps Run	† 9 05	.....	† 4 35	† 7 56
Wolverton	† 9 12	.....	† 4 42	† 8 03
Klines Grove	† 9 15	.....	† 4 45	† 8 6
Sunbury.....Arrive	9 25 A. M.	12 30 P. M.	4 55 P. M.	8 15 P. M.

‡ Daily. † Daily, except Sunday. "f" stops only on signal notice to Agent, or Conductor to receive or discharge passengers.

"s" Stops only on Sunday on notice to Conductor to discharge passengers, or on notice to Agent to receive passengers.

Trains leave BLOOMSBURG as follows:

For Pittston and Scranton as follows: 7.40 and 10.43 a. m., 2.43 and 6.15 p. m. week days; 10.43 a. m. Sundays.

For Pottsville, Reading and Philadelphia, 7.40 a. m. and 4.18 p. m. week days.

For Hazleton, 7.40 a. m. 4.18 and 6.15 p. m. week days.

For Lewisburg, Milton, Williamsport, Lock Haven, Renova, Kane and Erie 11.47 a. m. week days; Lock Haven only, 8.34 a. m. and 4.07 p. m. Renova, Kane and Erie 11.47 a. m. week days; for Williamsport and intermediate stations, 8.34, 11.47 a. m. and 4.07, 7.25 p. m. week days.

For Bellefonte, Tyrone, Philipsburg, and Clearfield, 8.34 and 11.47 a. m. week days.

For Harrisburg and intermediate stations 8.34 and 11.47 a. m., 4.07 and 7.25 p. m. week days; 4.07 p. m. Sundays.

For Philadelphia (via Harrisburg), Baltimore and Washington 8.34 and 11.47 a. m., 4.07 and 7.25 p. m. week days; 4.07 p. m. Sundays.

For Pittsburg (via Harrisburg), 8.34 a. m. 7.25 p. m. week days; 4.07 p. m. daily; via Lewistown Junction, 8.34 and 11.47 a. m. week days; via Lock Haven, 8.34 and 11.47 a. m. week days.

Pullman Parlor and Sleeping Cars run on through trains between Sunbury, Williamsport and Erie, between Sunbury and Philadelphia and Washington and between Harrisburg, Pittsburg and the west.

For further information apply to Ticket Agents.

W. W. ATTERBURY, General Manager.
J. R. WOOD, Pass'r Traffic Mgr.
GEO. W. BOYD, General Passenger Agent.

PHILADELPHIA & READING RAILWAY.

In effect Nov. 1, 1904.

TRAINS LEAVE BLOOMSBURG

For New York, Philadelphia, Reading, Pottsville, Tamaqua, weekdays 7.27 via West Milton; 11.30 a m, via East Mahanoy; 3.29 p m via West Milton.

For Williamsport, weekdays, 7.27 a m 3.29 p. m.

For Danville and Milton, weekdays, 7.27 a m 3.29 p. m.

For Catawissa weekdays 7.27, 11.28 a m 12.20, 7.00, p. m.

For Rupert weekdays 7.27, 11.28 a. m. 12.20 3.29, 7.00, p. m.

TRAINS FOR BLOOMSBURG.

Leave New York via Philadelphia 9.05 a m., and via Easton 9.10 a. m.

Leave Philadelphia 10.21 a. m.

Leave Reading 2.15 p. m.

Leave Pottsville 12.55 p. m.

Leave Tamaqua 1.49 p. m.,

Leave Williamsport weekdays 10.05 a m, 4.30 p. m.

Leave Catawissa weekdays, 6.36, 8.20 a. m. 1.30, 3.32 p.m.

Leave Rupert, weekdays, 6.44, 8.28, 11.40 a. m. 1.38, 3.40 6.21 p. m.

ATLANTIC CITY R R.

From Chestnut Street Ferry.
For South St. see timetables at stations.

WEEKDAYS.

ATLANTIC CITY.	ATLANTIC CITY	OCEAN CITY
5:30 a. m. Exp	3:40 p. m. Exp.	7:00 a m $1 Ex
6:00 a. m. Lcl.	5:00 p. m. Exp. (60 Minutes)	8:40 a. m. Ex
7:00 a m. $1 Exc	5:00 p. m. Lcl.	8:50 a. m. Lcl
8:00 a. m. Exp	5:40 p. m. Exp.	1:50 p. m. Ex.
9:00 a. m. Ex.	7:15 p. m. Exp.	4:20 p. m. Ex,
11:30 a. m. Exp.	CAPE MAY	5:30 p. m. Lcl
1:00 p. m. Exp.	7:00 a. m. $1 Exc.	SEA ISLE CITY
1:30 p. m. Exp. (Sat. only)	8:50 a. m. Exp.	7: 0a m $1 Ex
2:00 p. m. Exp.	1:40 p. m. Exp.	8:50 a. m. Ex.
3:00 p. m Exp.	4:15 a. m. Exp. (90 minutes)	1:50 p.m. Ex
3:40 p. m. Exp. (60 minutes)	5:30 p. m. Lcl.	4:20 p. m Ex.
4:0 p m. Exp. (60 Minutes)	SUNDAYS.	

ATLANTIC CITY	ATLANTIC CITY,	OCEAN CITY AND SEA ISLE CITY.
6:00 a. m. Lcl.	5:30 p. m. Lcl.	7:00 a m $1 Ex
7:00 a. m. $1 Exc	7:15 p. m. Exp.	9:15 a. m. Ex.
7:30 a. m. $1 Exc	CAPE MAY	5:00 p. m. Lcl
8:00 a. m. Exp.	7:00 a. m. $1 Exc.	
8:30 a. m. Exp.	8:00 a. m. Lcl.	
9:00 a. m. Exp.	8:45 a. m. Exp.	
10:00 a. m. Exp.	5:00 p. m. Lcl.	
11:30 p m. Exp.		
4:45 p. m. Exp.		

Detailed time tables at ticket offices, 18th and Chestnut Sts., 834 Chestnut St, 1005 Chestnut St., 609 South 3rd St., 3062 Market St., and at Stations.

Union Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences.

A. T. DICE, Gen'l Supt.
EDSON J. WEEKS, Gen'l Pass. Agt.

Columbia & Montour El. Ry.

TIME TABLE IN EFFECT JUNE 1, 1902, and until urther notice

Cars leave Bloom for Espy, Almedia, Lime Ridge, Berwick and intermediate points as follows:

A. M. 5:00, 5:40, 6:20, 7:00, 7:40, 8:20, 9:00, 9:40, 10:20, 11:00, 11:40.

P. M. 12:20, 1:00, 1:40, 2.20, 3:00, 3:40, 4:20, 5:00, 5:40, 6:20, 7:00, 7:40, 8:20, 9:00, 10:20 and (11:00 Saturday nights only.)

Leaving depart from Berwick one hour from time as given above, commencing at 6:00 a. m.

Leave Bloom for Catawissa A. M. 6:20, 7:00, 7:40, 8:20, 9:00, 9:40, 10:00, 11:40.

P. M. 12:20, 1:00 1:40, 2:20, 3:00, 3:40, 4:20, 5:00, 5:40, 6:20, 7:00, 7.40, 8:20 9:00 9:40, 10:20 and (11:00 Saturday nights only.

Cars returning depart from Catawissa 20 minutes from time as given above.

WM. TERWILLIGER, Superintendent.

LACKAWANNA Railroad.

BLOOMSBURG DIVISION.

In Effect March 1st., 1904.

EAST.

STATIONS.	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
NORTHUMBERLAND	16 45	10 00	1.50	1.. 25
Cameron	6 57	10 10	f2 01	f6 37
Danville	7 07	10 19	2 11	6 ..
Catawissa	7 21	10 32	2 25	7 6
Rupert	7 26	10 37	2 29	6
Bloomsburg	7 33	10 41	2 33	6
Espy	7 3	0 48	2 40	6 1
Lime Ridge	7 44	f10 54	f2 46	6 2
Willow Grove	f7 48	10 ..	f2 5..	6 2
Briarcreek	7 52	10 59	f2 54	f6 2
Berwick	7 57	11 05	2 58	6 3
Beach Haven	8 05	f11 12	3 03	6 ..
Hick's Ferry	8 11	11 17	3 09	f6 4
Shickshinny	8 22	11 31	3 20	6 5
Hunlock's	8 33	11 39	3 31	f7 0
Nanticoke	8 38	11 44	3 38	7 14
Avondale	8 41	11 47	3 42	7 18
Plymouth	8 45	11 52	3 47	7 23
Plymouth Junction	8 47	11 55	3 52	7 30
Kingston	8 55	11 59	4 00	7 38
Luzerne	8 58	12 02	4 03	7 42
Forty Fort	9 02	12 04	4 07	7 44
Wyoming	9 05	12 08	4 12	7 48
West Pittston	9 10	12 12	4 17	7 53
Susquehanna Ave	9 13	12 14	4 20	7 56
Pittston	9 19	12 17	4 24	8 01
Duryea	9 23	12 20	4 29	8 06
Lackawanna	9 26	12 22	4 32	8 10
Taylor	9 32	12 28	4 40	8 17
Bellevue	9 37	12 32	4 45	8 21
SCRANTON	9 42	12 35	4 50	8 26
	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.

WEST.

STATIONS.	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
SCRANTON	6 35	10 10	1 55	16 40
Bellevue	6 39	10 13	1 59	6 44
Taylor	6 44	10 17	2 03	6 49
Lackawanna	6 50	10 24	2 10	6 55
Duryea	6 53	10 28	2 13	6 58
Pittston	6 58	10 33	2 17	7 03
Susquehanna Ave	7 01	10 37	2 19	7 06
West Pittston	7 05	10 41	2 23	7 07
Wyoming	7 10	10 46	2 27	7 12
Forty Fort	7 14	10 49	2 31	7 17
Luzerne	7 17	10 52	2 34	7 19
Kingston	7 24	10 56	2 40	7 25
Plymouth Junction	7 29	11 00	2 45	7 30
Plymouth	7 35	11 05	2 49	7 34
Avondale	7 39	11 09	2 54	7 38
Nanticoke	7 43	11 13	2 58	7 42
Hunlock's	7 49	11 19	3 06	7 48
Shickshinny	8 01	f11 31	3 20	7 58
Hick's Ferry	8 11	11 43	3 30	8 08
Beach Haven	8 19	11 48	3 37	8 14
Berwick	8 27	11 54	3 44	8 20
Briarcreek	f8 32	12 01	3 50	8 25
Willow Grove	f8 36	12 05	f3 54	8 29
Lime Ridge	8 40	12 09	3 58	8 33
Espy	8 46	12 15	4 06	8 39
Bloomsburg	8 53	12 22	4 12	8 46
Rupert	8 57	12 25	4 15	8 50
Catawissa	9 02	12 32	4 20	8 56
Danville	9 15	12 44	4 32	9 10
Cameron	9 24	12 57	4 42	9 21
NORTHUMBERLAND	9 35	1 10	4 55	9 35
	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.

‡ Runs daily. † Flag station.

E. M. RINE, Supt.
T. W. LEE, Gen. Pass. Agt.

Bloomsburg & Sullivan Railroad.

Taking Effect May 1st 1904, 12:05 a. m.

NORTHWARD.

	1 ‡	3 †	5 ‡	
Bloomsburg D L & W	9 00	2 37	6 15	6
Bloomsburg P & R	9 02	2 39	6 17	....
Bloomsburg Main st	9 05	2 42	6 20	....
Paper Mill	9 15	2 52	6 30	6 30
Light Street	9 18	2 55	6 34	6 25
Orangeville	9 26	3 03	6 43	6 50
Forks	9 36	3 13	6 53	7 08
Zaners	9 40	3 17	6 57	7 15
Stillwater	9 48	3 25	7 03	7 40
Benton	9 56	3 33	7 13	8 11
Edsons	10 00	3 37	7 17	8 21
Coles Creek	10 03	3 40	7 21	8 15
Laubachs	10 08	3 45	7 31	8 41
Central	10 15	3 52	7 41	9 05
Jamison City	10 18	3 55	7 45	9 15

SOUTHWARD.

	2 †	4 †	6 ‡	8 ‡	22 †
Jamison City	5 50	10 48	4 35	7 00	11 30
Central	5 54	10 51	4 38	7 03	11 45
Laubachs	6 03	11 02	4 48	7 13	11 53
Coles Creek	6 12	11 06	4 53	7 22	12 05
Edsons	f6 14	f11 09	f4 56	f7 24	12 10
Benton	6 18	11 13	5 00	7 28	12 35
Stillwater	6 28	11 21	5 08	7 38	12 45
Zaners	f6 35	f11 29	5 17	f7 45	12 55
Forks	6 39	11 34	5 21	7 49	1 00
Orangeville	6 50	11 4..	5 31	8 00	1 30
Light Street	7 00	11 50	5 39	8 10	1 45
Paper Mill	6 03	11 53	5 42	8 13	1 50
Bloom. Main St.	7 13	12 02	5 53	8 23	2 05
Bloom. P & R	7 18	12 05	5 55	8 28	2 10
Bloom. D L & W	7 20	12 10	6 00	8 30	2 15

Trains No. 21 and 22, mixed, second class.

Trains No. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 8, Passenger, 1st class.

W. C. SNYDER, Supt

50 YEARS' EXPERIENCE

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LADIES

HARMLESS RELIABLE
DR. LA FRANCO'S
COMPOUND
PRICE 25 $ AT DRUGGISTS OR BY MAIL

Safe, Quick, Reliable Regulator

Superior to other remedies sold at high prices. Cure guaranteed. Successfully used by over 200,000 Women. Price, 25 Cents, druggists or by mail. Testimonials & booklet free.

Dr. LaFranco, Philadelphia, Pa.

CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH
PENNYROYAL PILLS
Original and Only Genuine.

SAFE. Always reliable. Ladies, ask Druggist for CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH in RED and Gold metallic boxes, sealed with blue ribbon. Take no other. Refuse Dangerous Substitutions and Imitations. Buy of your Druggist, or send 4c. in stamps for Particulars, Testimonials and "Relief for Ladies," in letter, by return Mail. 10,000 Testimonials. Sold by all Druggists. Chichester Chemical Co. 2444 Madison Square, PHILA., PA

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM

Cleanses and beautifies the hair. Promotes a luxuriant growth. Never Fails to Restore Gray Hair to its Youthful Color. Cures scalp diseases & hair falling. 50c. and $1.00 at Druggists

STRONGEST BANK IN THE COUNTY

CAPITAL $100,000. Surplus and Undivided Profits $150,000.

First National Bank,

OF BLOOMSBURG, PA.

MAKE NO MISTAKE BUT DEPOSIT YOUR SAVINGS IN THE STRONGEST BANK.

OFFICERS:

E. W. M. Low, President. J. M. Staver, Vice President.
E. B. Tustin, Vice President. E. F. Carpenter, Cashier.

DIRECTORS:

E. W. M. Low, F. G. Yorks, Frank Ikeler, Joseph Ratti,
E. B. Tustin, Fred Ikeler, Geo. S. Robbins, S. C. Creasy,
J. M. Staver, M. I. Low, Louis Gross, H. V. Hower.

THE COLUMBIAN.
ESTABLISHED 1866.
THE COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT.

ESTABLISHED 1837. CONSOLIDATED 1869
PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING,
At Bloomsburg, the County Seat of Columbia County, Pennsylvania.
GEO. E. ELWELL, EDITOR.
D. J. TASKER, LOCAL EDITOR.
GEO. C. ROAN, FOREMAN.

TERMS:—Inside the county $1.00 a year in advance; $1.50 if not paid in advance. Outside the county, $1.25 a year, strictly in Advance.
All communications should be addressed THE COLUMBIAN, Bloomsburg, Pa.

THURSDAY, JULY 13, 1905.

Democratic State Ticket.

FOR SUPERIOR COURT JUDGE,
JOHN B. RAND,
of Westmoreland County.

FOR STATE TREASURER,
W. H. BERRY,
of Delaware County.

Democratic County Ticket.

FOR PROTHONOTARY AND CLERK OF THE COURTS,
C. M. TERWILLIGER
of Bloomsburg.

FOR REGISTER AND RECORDER,
FRANK W. MILLER
of Centralia.

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER,
CHAS. L. POHE,
of Catawissa.

JERRY A. HESS
of Bloomsburg.

FOR COUNTY TREASURER,
M. H. RHODES
of Bloomsburg, Pa.

FOR DISTRICT ATTORNEY,
CHRISTIAN A. SMALL
of Bloomsburg.

FOR COUNTY AUDITOR,
C. L. HIRLEMAN

HARRY B. CREASY.

THE SAFETY OF A NATION

Is In the Diffusion of Its Wealth.

"Rich as Crœsus"?

Crœsus' fortune was a paltry $8,000,000.

John D. Rockefeller's fortune is not less than $500,000,000.

But to our story.

There are now 10,087 known millionaires (more than one-half of whom—5,027— are in America), their fortunes totaling $9,000,000,000. Every State and Territory is represented in the list, and one millionaire, an Indian, Melvin Dempsey, is in Alaska. Nearly all of the remaining 5,060 millionaires are in Europe, though Asia has 900, and South America and Africa each have their share.

In 1846, Moses Y. Beach printed in the *New York Sun* a list of New York City's rich men. He gave the names of 1,024 possessing $100,000 each and of 23 men with $1,000,000 each. Now only millionaires are counted among the rich, and there are 1,300 of them in New York City alone.

In Austrailia Sir Jervoise Clark has a sheep ranch worth $150,000,000; and in South Africa "Abe" Benly is so rich that he gave 80,000,000 acres of valuable land as a contribution to the Salvation Army.

Among the millionaires of London, Sir Thomas Lipton's $25,000,000 is a "small fry" when compared with estates such as that of the infant Earl Grosvenor valued conservatively at $80,000,000,or of the premier Duke of Norfolk, whose income is $7,500 a day.

We are drawing no morals in this article. Yet one is forced to think profoundly, when he learns that there are many very wealthy men, including 49 millionaires- in Russia, and not one in Japan save the Mikado himself. The entire nation, according to the "Tiji Shipo," Tokio's leading financial journal, holds but 441 fortunes of as much as $250,000 each, and these are richest. Our Senator Clark or Mr. Flagler could either of them buy out the entire 441. And yet Japan has no paupers. It is a land of people well drilled, of farms well tilled, and of pockets well filled. Their wealt is evenly distributed. On the other hand Russia's rich are lavishly elegant in their manner of living beyond anything mere money has made possible in other lands. Not a duke or a prince of the blood but indulges in magnificent extravagances which make the Occidental gasp with amazement. What has been said of millionaires generally is at least true of those of Russia, judging from the result of Russia's contest with the Japanese, it is that we sorrow, not that these Russians have so much money, but seem to have nothing else.

The Czar has always been called the richest man in the world, and his fortune is set at $1,200,000,000 but Muzaffar, the Shah of Persia, wears a green stone in his turban worth $4,000,000, and whatever Persia herself is worth, is his.

Considering the growth in individual wealth since the days of Moses Beach, we are justified in fearing a developement of a money power during the next fifty years that will be full of peril. The safety of a nation is in the diffusion of its wealth.—*Cent Per Cent* for July.

DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

Democratic State Committee Rooms.

HARRISBURG, PA., July 5, 1905.
To Democrats of Pennsylvania:

In obedience to the instructions of the Democratic State Committee and as required by Rule VI., of the rules governing the Democratic Organization of the State, notice is hereby given that the Delegates to the Democratic State Convention, which met on the 24th day of May last, will reconvene at Harrisburg, at 12 o'clock noon, in the Board of Trade rooms on

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 16, 1905,

for the purpose of placing in nomination

One candidate for Judge of the Supreme Court.

And to transact such other business as may properly come before it, in the interest and welfare of the Democratic Party.

P. G. MEEK, Secretary. J. K. P. HALL, Chairman.

Confederate Fly Stars and Stripes.

A Richmond dispatch says: For the first time in the history of the institution, Lee Camp, the Confederate Soldiers' home, near this city, flung to the breeze from its flagstaff the Stars and Stripes in honor of the Fourth.

Ayer's

You can depend on Ayer's Hair Vigor to restore color to your gray hair, every time. Follow directions and it never fails to do this work. It stops

Hair Vigor

falling of the hair, also. There's great satisfaction in knowing you are not going to be disappointed. Isn't that so?

"My hair faded until it was about white. It took just one bottle of Ayer's Hair Vigor to restore it to its former dark, rich color. Your Hair Vigor certainly does what you claim for it."—A. M. BOGGAS, Rockingham, N. C.

$1.00 a bottle. All druggists. J. C. AYER CO., Lowell, Mass.

for

Fading Hair

AN HISTORICAL ADDRESS.

On the occasion of the banquet tendered to Col. J. G. Freeze by the bar of Columbia and Montour counties, the remarks of the Colonel following his introduction were of such general historic interest that they are reproduced in full.

Col. Freeze said:

I wish I had such command of the English language as would enable me to make you entirely conscious of the profound feeling of happiness I have in receiving at your hands the testimonial you have granted me this evening. I am not able to do that, but I can assure you that so long as I remember anything I shall remember this night and this occasion; and I trust that in your further progress through life you may be able to carry with you a consciousness and recollection of the happiness you have given to me.

I will not, Mr. President, upon this occasion endeavor to give my friends who are before me here a direct disquisition upon the law. I do not propose to ask them to read Blackstone through once a year and to take Chitty's Pleading to bed with them and study the discriminations and distinctions between trespass and trespass on the case. But I propose, in reply to a word that occurs in the invitation that was given to me, to give you a sort of historical recollection of the bench and bar of forty years ago. I think perhaps to the younger gentlemen who are here before me—all of them probably born after the time of which I speak that sort of recollection will be more interesting than anything else that I could say.

As has been already said by the gentleman who presides at this banquet, my connection with the bar of Columbia County began 57 years ago, on the 19th day of April, 1848. When we remember that the county of Columbia is 92 years old, it is a curious fact which I think I can state to you that, with one single exception, I have seen on the bench every man who has ever presided in the Courts of Columbia County.

When the county was erected in 1813, the Hon. Seth Chapman, a gentleman of the bar of Bucks county previously, had been commissioned as a Judge of the County of Northumberland, of which Columbia was then a part; and he was upon the bench when Columbia County was erected, and became of course the first President Judge of our Courts. He remained upon the bench until 1833, when he retired, and the Honorable Ellis Lewis—subsequently a Justice of the Supreme Court and Chief Justice of the same body went upon the bench of that district, and, of course, in the same way, presided over the county of Columbia. Judge Lewis I need not say to you gentlemen, was one of the ablest lawyers that ever sat upon this bench, or perhaps as able a lawyer as ever practiced law or was a member of any bar in the State of Pennsylvania.

He was followed by Judge Donnel of Northumberland, who remained upon the bench but about fourteen months when, unfortunately, he sickened and died March 18, 1844.

He was followed immediately by the Hon. Joseph B. Anthony of Lycoming county. Judge Anthony remained on the bench for a considerable time, and at the end of his term of some five or six years—he died in 1851,—he was succeeded, through a change in the district, by Judge Conyngham of Luzerne county. We begin to remember him.

He was succeeded after a little while by Judge Warren J. Woodward of Luzerne; and after a short time—when Woodward took a nomination for the bench at Reading, Berks county, by Aaron K. Peckham of Wyoming county. And he was succeeded subsequently by Judge Elwell.

Of *him* we all know something. He remained upon the bench here for more than twenty-five years, and it is an honor to the people of Columbia county—to the btr and to everybody else—that from the day he came upon the bench until he left it there was never a minute that anybody thought of running for Judge against Judge Elwell. He was elected to the bench in this district three times without opposition, as much of a credit to us as it was to him.

But I had the honor of some acquaintance with Judge Elwell before he came upon the bench here, and I had the honor of going as one of the committee of the Bar of Columbia county to Sullivan county, where on that occasion he was trying causes before another very distinguished gentleman, Hon. David Wilmot, to ask him to become a candidate of the people of Columbia county for the honor of the bench in this district. We had a considerable interview with him in the evening, and he told us that he would consider the subject and give us an answer next morning. When me met him he said: "Gentlemen, I have concluded to accept that nomination and to be a candidate for Judge in your district, upon one single condition, and that condition is that I shall not be required to come into Columbia county, to write a letter, or to say a word in favor of my election. I leave it with you." And we assured him that we did not ask him to do anything except to consent. The convention was held some time after that and Judge Elwell received all the votes of the delegates of Columbia, except three, which were given to a personal friend; and the next time he was nominated, and the third time he was nominated, there was nobody against him.

That, gentlemen, gives us a little idea of the manner in which matters of that sort were accomplished and done a good many years ago. There were no contests. There were no difficulties whatever; and the gentlemen who were put upon the bench were of first quality of lawyers in the the State of Pennsylvania.

I was a candidate for admission to the bar of Columbia county, after having served my apprenticeship as a student in the office of Joshua W. Comly of Danville, in the year 1848, on the 19th day of April, and have therefore completed my 57th year of practice. It is a very, very long time. All the gentlemen who were at that time members of the bar of Columbia county have passed off to the Grand Assize; and so far as the bar of that time is concerned, substantially I stand alone. Let me name a few of them to you:

George A. Frick, John Cooper, John G. Montgomery, Legrande Bancroft, Joshua W. Comly, William G. Hurley, James Pleasants, Morrison E. Jackson, Mr. Bucknalew, Edward Baldy, Robert F. Clark, Mr. Leidy, Mr. Rhoades; all these then members of the bar of Columbia county. And I would be exceedingly glad if they were all members yet, and if Montour county was still a part of us.

During the time especially that Judge Elwell was upon the bench, as has been already said, there were more heavy and large and important cases tried in this county than in any other county in the State of Pennsylvania, outside of Pittsburgh and Philadelphia. Large interests in coal lands and other matters passed through his hands and under his judgment. The Cameron Will Case, which in its time was a very important one, was brought from the county in which it originated, here to be tried before him. I have seen the leading members of the bar of Pennsylvania here trying causes before him; and when they came here, it is not too much to say for him as the presiding officer of this Court that they met a man whose judgment and knowledge of the law was equal to that of the best man that ever came before him.

Let me for a moment (for I have already made a list of them upon one of my papers here) give you an idea of the gentlemen who were here and practiced before him. I have seen here in this Court Maynard and Lynn of Lycoming, and Packer and Wolverton of Northumberland, and Hughes and the Ryans and Bartholomew and Judge Marr and the Kaerchers and F. B. Gowen and Georg. F. Baer. I have seen Hendrick B. Wright, Harrison Wright, Chief Justice Woodward, Governor Hoyt, Atty. Gen'l Palmer. I have seen George M. Dallas, F. Carroll Brewster, Judge Parry, Judge Jeremiah S. Black, and many other men here in practice before him. They were the Golden Days of the practice of the law in the county of Columbia.

When I came to the bar in the Court House almost immediately adjoining the building in which we are now assembled and having this magnificent banquet, there before Judge Anthony, when I was admitted the oath of office was administered to me by that old veteran of whom we all remember something, Jacob Eyerly, Prothonotary of this Court from 1830 to 1836 by appointment, and from 1839 to 1863, 24 years by election by the people.

I do not know, gentlemen, that I can give you much further information upon the subjects that I have been speaking to you about, but I think they are new to you generally, and therefore I have thought it expedient and proper to say something about them.

Among the other cases that we

[Continued on 8th page 1st Column.]

Townsend's Clearing Sale Friday and Saturday.

Two Days.

TOWNSEND'S

A Vigorous Sale of Shirt Waist Suits.

Pretty Suits that were 5.50, now 4.75.
Cotton Voile Waists trimmed with lace insertion, full plaited skirt, crushed girdle.

White Lawn Suits were 5.00, now 4.25.
Waist trimmed with lace insertion and embroidered medallions. Tucked skirt and crushed girdle.

Suits that were 6.75, now 5.75.
Organdie Suit with lace insertion, trimmed waist ann double flounced skirt.

2.48 for the 3.00 Suits.
Suit of figured lawn, tucked yoke waists and gore strap trimmed skirts.

2.25 Neat Gingham Suits, now 1.49.
Both figured and striped effects. Box plaited waist Good, full plain skirt.

Mohair Luster Suits, were 4.00. now 2.98.
Seen in green, blue or tan, plaited throughout.

F. P PURSEL.

BLOOMSBURG, - PENNA.

Cut off that cough with Jayne's Expectorant and prevent pneumonia, bronchitis and consumption.

The world's Standard Throat and Lung Medicine for 75 years.

Get it of your druggist and keep it always ready in the house.

A Man's feet are better judges of shoes than he is!

When you tuck your's into a pair of

"Keith's Konqueror"

Shoes they'll tell you they're comfortable at last.

$3.50 and $4.00

Chas. M. Evans,

AGENT FOR BLOOMSBURG.

THE COLUMBIAN.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

THURSDAY, JULY 13, 1905.

Entered at the Post Office, Bloomsburg, Pa. as second class matter, March 1, 1888

LOCAL NEWS.

Legal advertisements on page 7.

There are thirteen Ohio bankers in the state penitentiary.

A thing that costs you nothing usually is worth about what it cost.

Life Insurance appears to be a good thing—if it is properly handled.

The fellow who keeps his troubles to himself has learned the secret of popularity.

St. Paul's Sunday School will hold its annual picnic at Columbia Park, on Saturday next.

The Reformed Sunday School of Catawissa picnicked at Kleim's Grove, Rupert, yesterday.

Vanity Fair, March and Two-step by Chas. P. Elwell, on sale at all music stores. Second edition, 25 cents. tf.

There is a gas scandal over at Manila. Evidently American ideas are being taken up by our island wards.

The body of John Paul Jones is now on its way to this country from France by Admiral Sigsbee's fleet. It will be received with great honors on its arrival here.

Elwell Funk, who graduated at Lehigh University last month, went to Pittsburg on Monday where he has entered the employ of the Westinghouse Electrical Company.

Dr. N. C. Schaffer, Superintendent of Public Instruction of Pennsylvania, was last week elected President of the National Educational Association in session at Asbury Park.

Chas. P. Elwell will continue to teach during the summer months. Instruction in pianoforte, violin, harmony and composition. Send for circular or call at 233 West Third street, Bloomsburg. tf

The school board on Friday evening elected C. O. Frank of Rebersburg as second assistant in the High School. Katharine Gorrey was elected to the C. Grammar grade in Third street.

A camping party composed of Prof. James Goodwin, Ben Gidding, A. W. Sharpless, Warren Evans, Neil Chrisman and D. J. Tasker, left today for Muncy, where they will camp out for two weeks.

Frank M. Fuller, Secretary of the Commonwealth, died at his home in Uniontown, of apoplexy, on Monday night. He was appointed to the position he held by Governor Pennypacker in 1903.

The Courts have decided that a woman may wear a red stocking on one foot and a blue one on the other, and still be considered sane. Of course, a woman can wear any fool thing she likes, but just let a man try it once.

Before the fall of next year three Indian reservations in Montana, Wyoming, and Utah are to be opened. For the young man of courage and firm resolution there is independence for life in securing a claim on either of these reservations.

A missionary says that a native of India having translated the hymn, "Rock of ages, cleft for me, let me hide myself in Thee," the version proved to be literally as follows: "Very old stone, split for my benefit, let me absent myself under one of your fragments."

George B. Beckley, advertising agent for the Great Sells & Downs circus was in Bloomsburg on Tuesday making the newspaper contracts for the big show which will exhibit here afternoon and evening Thursday, July 27. He is a cousin of our townsman W. D Beckley.

A barn on the farm of Alexander Wardrop near Numidia was struck by lightning and entirely destroyed Monday night. The live stock was saved with the exception of a valuable bird dog. The wheat had not yet been hauled in but the season's hay crop was destroyed with the barn.

It is rumored that Armour & Co. is soon to make use of its building on Sixth Street, as a distributing station. It was for this purpose that it was erected, but it has not been doing service for the company for some years. At present the building is occupied by the Supplee-Mather Co. for their wholesale department.

School graduates must bear in mind that labor is the law in life. Anyone by industry and careful saving of a part of his earnings can prosper and become independent. Without hard work neither knowledge nor natural ability can open the door to success. Education is a great help and pleasing but without applying it with well-directed and persistent effort it is of no avail

The White House Restaurant on the corner of Main and Centre, passed into new hands on Monday, when Joseph Ziegler and Will Bachman purchased from Harry C. Millard the stock and fixtures. The new proprietors will take charge as soon as the license is transferred. Mr. Millard who has conducted the place for the past two years will retire from the business, and engage in some other calling, probably in Berwick.

The A. A's clipped another scalp on Saturday, when by virtue of good pitching on the part of one Mr. Mackentosh, a temporary sojourner in our midst, they trimmed Nescopeck 10 to 3. The up-river lads, made things decidedly interesting for five innings, and it looked as though the result would be in doubt until the finish. But they lacked the staying qualities. Ludwig weakened, and when the fifth ended the locals had eight runs to their credit. Nescopeck secured but two hits and eleven of their batsmen fractured the air.

Passengers on the last car to Catawissa Sunday night had a long tiresome ride. The pole for want of lubrication, refused to stay on the feed wire, and at least thirty stops were made, and one hour and ten minutes were required to run from the Square to the Catawissa bridge. Before starting back, the motorman climbed on top of the car and poured some of the oil from the headlight on the base of the pole, and the return trip was made in half an hour. The car is due to reach here at eleven o'clock, but it didn't get in till nearly one.

A story of the folly of patronizing the mail order house comes from Candor, N. Y. A farmer there recently purchased of a mail order house in the west some blankets for which he paid $1.95 each. It was afterwards found that these blankets had been made at the Candor factory and sold to the mail order house. And when they were sold again to the Candor man they were readily identified as Candor goods by the manufacturers' tags thereon, which were printed in the Candor Courier office. And the price of these blankets if they had been bought in Candor by the farmer would have been only 90 cents each.

Your glasses may be partly right, and proportionately helpful; but if they are not entirely right you are not getting all of the benefit you should. ONLY medical eye specialists can determine exactly what lenses are needed. **Henry W. Champlin, M. D., OCULIST,**

INSANE MAN'S CRIME.

Commits a Bloody Double Crime on the Mountain Near Plymouth.

A murder and suicide was committed in Jackson township Luzerne County, a few miles from Plymouth on Sunday. The victims were James J. Farrell, a well known resident of Plymouth, formerly assistant chief of police, and John Lee, formerly an engineer on the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western railway.

Farrell accompanied by his two children went over the mountain to visit a cousin named McNally. Another cousin named James Lee, who had been an inmate of an insane asylum, but recently discharged as cured, suddenly took a fit of the old malady, and without any warning he rushed at the children with a razor, but they succeeded in getting away. Lee then discovered Farrell lying on the grass in the shade some distance away. He made a rush for him and cut his throat, and turning around he took the same razor and cut his own throat. Both men died instantly.

Berwick-Nescopeck Bridge.

The construction of the Berwick-Nescopeck bridge will proceed from both sides of the river.

G. W. Stebbins of Wilkesbarre, will start work from the Berwick shore and Charles Reimard and Brothers of Bloomsburg, will begin on the Nescopeck side.

Each of the gentlemen have been awarded the contract for a part of the structure by the York Bridge Company and work will be in progress simultaneously from both sides.

Each contractor will put a large force of men at work and this arrangement will greatly expedite the construction of the substructure and completion of the bridge.

A representative of G. W. Stebbins, who will start from the Berwick shore was in Nescopeck recently. He stated that Mr. Stebbins will be here personally the fore part of the week to arrange to start the work. The York Bridge Company is manufacturing some tools and equipment that will be necessary in addition to the tools that will be transferred from Nescopeck Creek Bridge when that is completed in about ten days.

Rabbi Rosenberg to Leave Danville

Rabbi S. Rosenberg, who has had charge of the B'ne Zion congregation at Danville since last September, has severed his connection with the synagogue and next month will sail for Europe.

On Friday night last Rabbi Rosenberg preached his farewell sermon. He is a man of fine education and his work in Danville proved acceptable to his people. The Rabbi will remain in Danville for a few days.

The B'ne Zion congregation has heard several applicants, but they have not yet chosen a successor to Rabbi Rosenberg.

Rabbi Rosenberg, last fall conducted a class in French in Bloomsburg. He had a number of pupils, all of whom made rapid progress.

Received With Fire Works.

E. W. Lanninger, inspector at the Berwick Steel Plant, who recently went to Pittsburg to be married, arrived home last week. A committee of six friends met the train at Nescopeck, and amid fireworks galore escorted the bride and bridegroom to the ferry. Upon their arrival at the Berwick shore two rows of red lights, which had been placed from the river to their hotel, were lighted and the bridal party made its way through the blaze of light and the incessant explosion of fireworks to their destination. At the hotel they were again greeted by hundreds of friends of the bridegroom.

Woman Shot in Dispute Over Steak

George Adams, a butcher, has been held in bail to answer the charge of shooting Mrs. Charles Bush, of West Hazleton.

While the woman was purchasing meat at Adams' wagon a quarrel arose over the quality of a steak. Adams, it is alleged, drew a revolver and fired at the woman, the bullet striking her in the head, but glancing off. Mrs. Bush was not seriously wounded.

John R. Bennet's Will

The will of the late John R. Bennet, the patent lawyer, who lost his life in the Lake Shore train wreck at Mentor, Ohio, has been probted at Danville. The will was made in Paris on August 1, 1903, and is very brief. Mr. Bennet bequeathes all his property to his wife, with the exception of $25,000, which he gives to his sister. The estate amounts to over half a million dollars.

PURELY PERSONAL

S. H. Beishline of Hazleton is building a summer house at Fowlersvill.

Editor C. A. Rasely of the Berwick "Enterprise," spent a portion of Sunday in town

Guy Sleppy of Scranton, is in town with his parents. He is enjoying a month's vacation

Mrs. Kate Blodgett departed on Monday for a visit with relatives and friends at Gettysburg.

William H. Clark of Florida, is spending two months with his brother and sisters on Market Street.

Fred Drinker, wife and family, of Philadelphia, are visiting relatives in town. He is employed on the Phila. "Record."

Miss Adele Altmiller who has been visiting her brother Dr. Altmiller, in town, returned to her home in Hazleton on Saturday.

Master Kent Kirkby, son of Rev. and Mrs. D. N. Kirkby, of Newark, N. J. is visiting Misses Mary and Martha Clark.

St. Columba's Church was the scene of a pretty nuptial event yesterday morning when, Miss Tillie Casey, daughter of Mrs. John B. Casey, was united in marriage to Edward Purcell, of Alexandria, Virginia. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Father Murphy, and was witnessed by a large company of invited guests. The bridal party was made up of Miss Anna Tooley of Danville as brides-maid and M. J Pursell of Philadelphia, as best man. The ushers were E. J. Shelby, D. F. Curry and O. J. Flynn of Philadelphia and Will Bachman, of Bloomsburg. Chas. P. Elwell, presided at the organ, and during the ceremony, Mrs. J. F. Tooley, of Danville, rendered a beautiful solo.

Following the ceremony, a reception was held at the home of the bride's mother. The happy couple were escorted to the 2.36 D. L. & W. by a large number of friends. The carriage created much merriment. It was gaily trimmed and their trunks and dressing cases, were so burdened with lumbermen's colors, and cards, that scarcely any portion of the material with which they were made was visible. Chas. B. Ent, fantastically dressed, and tooting a long tin horn, rode a horse ahead of the bride and groom's carriage.

After a brief tour Mr. and Mrs. Pursel will take up their residence in Washington, D. C.

Wholesale Dealers Cannot Bottle Beer.

Judge W. F. Sadler at Carlisle handed down an opinion in the case of C. P. Stambaugh, wholesale liquor dealer of that city, which will be read with interest by liquor dealers all over the state. Some time ago one of Mr. Stambaugh's bondsmen presented a petition to the court asking permission to withdraw from Mr. Stambaugh's bond on the ground that Stambaugh had not the right to bottle and sell beer under wholesale license.

Judge Sadler decided that under wholesale license for the sale of spirituous and vinous liquors Mr. Stambaugh did not have the right to bottle and sell beer. The court gives Stambaugh fifteen days in which to discontinue the bottling of beer, and should he not comply with the order of the court at the expiration of that time his license will be revoked.

Chairman Hall Issues Convention Call

The formal call for the Democratic state convention to be held in Harrisburg on August 16 for the nomination of a candidate for supreme court judge and "transact such other business as may properly come before it in the interest and welfare of the Democratic party" was issued on Thursday by Chairman Hall.

An exchange says: "When tired, go home. When you want consolation, go home. When you want fun, go home. When you want to show others that you have reformed, go home and let your family get acquainted with the fact. When you want to show yourself at the very best, go home and do the act there. When you feel like being extra liberal, go home and practice on your wife and children first. When you want to shine with more brilliancy than usual, go home and light the whole household. Home is the best place of all.

According to a last Sunday's theatrical paper, Sarah Bernhardt says, man's attire is ridiculous. It may be so, but the lady must admit that she can't see through it.

Envelopes

75,000 Envelopes carried in stock at the COLUMBIAN Office. The line includes drug envelopes, pay, coin, baronial, commercial sizes, number 6, 6½, 6¾, 9, 10 and 11, catalog, &c. Prices range from $1.50 per 1000 printed, up to $5.00. Largest stock in the county to select from.

Entrance through Roy's Jewelry Store. tf

= July Clearance Sale. =

We take this month to clear up the stock. Like the thrifty housewife, we desire to get rid of all odds and ends of remaining goods belonging to the season. The way to do it is by making you

Price Reductions.

This we have done on a very liberal scale.

Wash Dress Goods.

Japan Cloths, Loiesettes, Eolines, Rama Suitings that sold at 25c yd., July price 20c. yd.

18c. Batiste 12½c. yd.
30c. Linens 25c. yd.
40c. Printed organdy 30c.
50c. Shantung silks 35c.

White Goods.

45in white French lawns, July price 15c. yd.
Dotted Swisses 20 and 25c.
50c. figured Swiss 40c. yd.
36in. sheer white linen 50c.
40in. fine white lawn 12½c.
36in. white India linen 22c.
36in. pure linen finish suiting 15c.

Knitted Underwear.

Ladies' sleeveless vests at 10, 12, 15, 19, 20, 25 and 50 cents.

Ladies' pants at 25, 39 and 50 cents.

Children's Vests all sizes 10 cents.

Shirt Waists.

Big reduction. Small lots at 25, 75, 1.00 and 3.00.

Umbrella Special.

A lot of black taffeta cloth umbrellas, silk warp, tape edge, paragon frame, case and tassel, a regular 2.00 value at 1.50 each.

Trimmed Hats.

The best values at less money than you can buy the materials, but we desire to close them out—its your gain. Come and see them, you will be surprised at the price for the goods. All new styles 98c., 1.25, 1.50, 1.60, 2.50, 3.00 and 4.85.

Shirt Waist Suits.

At less prices than the materials are worth. Come and see them. Sild suits at 6.00, White suits as low as 2.75. Colored at 2.25 to 3.50.

White Wash Belts

at 10, 15, and 25 cents.
White kid belts 50c.
37½c. Wash silks 25c.
Short Kimonas 50c.
Long white kimonas 1.00 and 1.50.
Ladies' black lisle hose 19 cents.
New ruchings and neckwear.
Fancy Antain goods 15c. yard.
Good towling 7c yard.
Bleached pillow cases 10 cents each.

White Petticoats.

Big values. Perfectly made. Cut full, at 85, 1.00, 2.50 and 3.00.

The Clark Store.

TALK NO. 67.

SAVE YOUR EYESIGHT BEFORE IT IS TOO LATE

The proper care of the eyes will save all the worries and miseries that neglect of them will surely bring.

Correctly fitted glasses will remedy the ills already begun.

Skill and experience alone can adjust glasses properly.

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WASHINGTON D. C.

WAS AS ONE IN A DREAM

By MYRTLE REED.

A CRISIS IN THE CAREER OF JOE HAYWARD.

People said that Joe Hayward's pictures "lacked something." No one was sure what it was. Even the critics, who know everything, were at a loss. Hayward himself worked hard; studying the masters, patiently correcting faults in color and perspective, and succeeding after a fashion. But he felt that art, in its highest and best sense, was utterly beyond him; there was a haunting elusive something which was continually out of his reach.

Occasionally, when he sold a picture, he would give "a time" to a dozen artist chums from studios near by, as they did whenever fortune favored them; after which he would paint again, on and on, with a really tremendous perseverance.

At length he obtained permission to make an exhibition of his work in a single room at the Art Gallery. The pictures were only ten in number, and some of them were small, but they represented a hard year's work. When he superintended the hanging, on Saturday morning, he was more nearly happy than he had ever been in his life. The placard on the door, "The Hayward Exhibition Will Open Monday," filled him with pleasure. It was not a conceited feeling of importance, but rather a happy consciousness that he had done his best.

At last he was suited with the arrangement. The man went out with the ladder and wire, and he stood in the center of the room, contemplating the result. The landscape in the corner might be a little out of drawing, he thought, but the general public would not notice that. And the woman in white beside it, which he had christened "Purity," certainly showed to very good advantage. He remembered very well the day he had put the finishing touches upon it, after the night of revelry in which he had helped Jennings and a dozen other fellows from neighboring studios to celebrate the sale of Jennings's "Study of a Head," and how he had thought at the time that he, who spent such nights, had no business to paint a figure like this of "Purity."

As he turned to leave the room, he saw a gray gowned young woman, who evidently did not know that the pictures were not as yet upon public view. She passed him as she came in, with a rustle of silken skirts and a cooling odors of violets. Seeing the key of the room in his hand, she turned to him and said:

"Pardon me, but can you tell me whose pictures these are?"

"These are Hayward's," he replied.

"Hayward," she repeated after him, as if the name were wholly new to her.

"Hayward is a young artist and of purely local reputation," he explained. "This is his first public exhibition."

She surveyed the collection without any strong show of pleasure, until he remarked, "You don't seem to think much of his beginning."

She was prompt in her answer. "No, I do not. They seem to lack something."

He sighed inwardly. That old, old something!" Hayward's pictures all lacked something," as was commonly said of them; but what that something was, his intimates his fellow artists, were not the kind to know.

"What is it, do you think?" he asked.

"I don't know," she replied slowly. If one knew the man, one might be able to tell."

For the first time she looked him full in the face. He saw nothing but her eyes, clear and honest, reading him through and through.

"Yes," he answered, "if you knew the man, I think you could tell."

"I'm not at all sure," she laughed. "It's only a fancy of mine."

Drawing a watch from her belt, she looked surprised and turned away. He listened until the silken rustle had completely ceased. Then he too went out. On the stair he found a handkerchief. It was edged with lace, delicately scented with violet, and minutely marked in the corner: "Constance Grey."

On Sunday night the studio building where Hayward and others painted glowed with light. The morrow's opening of "The Hayward Exhibition" was being celebrated with "a time" at the expense of the artist. Glasses clinked and the air was heavy with smoke. Two women from a vaudeville theatre near by made merry upon an impromptu stage. Everybody was happy except Hayward. The owner of the handkerchief was in his mind. He felt that those eyes of hers, gray, deep and tender though they were, might blaze with anger at a scene like this. The handkerchief had no place in such an atmosphere. He went over to his bookcase and put it between the leaves of his Tennyson, smiling as he caught the words on the opposite page:

"A man had given all other bliss
And all his worldly worth for this:
To waste his whole heart in one kiss
Upon her perfect lips."

Her handkerchief would feel more at home there, though, as he closed the book, he wondered what she would say.

A quick eye had followed him, and soon afterward its owner, Jennings, took occasion to examine the volume. He waved the handkerchief aloft triumphantly. "Heigho, fellows! Hayward's got a new mark for his clothes. Look here—'Constance Grey!'"

Hayward was shaken with a mingled shame and anger that he could not explain, even to himself. The words and tone with which he bade his friend put the little thing back where he had found it were as hot as they were foolish. For a moment the two friends faced each other; then Jennings apologized and then Hayward. In sparkling champagne they drank to good fellowship again. But the incident was not without a certain subtle effect upon the celebration, and at 1 o'clock Hayward sat alone by his easel, his head buried in his hands, a dainty handkerchief upon his lap, and before him the rapidly sketched outline of a face.

He knew now why Jennings had angered him. The shaft of light from a woman's eyes, which once strikes keep into the soul of every man, had at last come home to him.

The "opening" was auspicious. Wealth and art alike were well represented.

Toward the end of the evening a lady who had once sat for a portrait came up to him.

"Mr. Hayward," she said, "I want you to know my niece."

He followed her into the next room, where a young lady sat on a divan. Her gray eyes were lifted to his face, and then suddenly lowered in confusion.

"Mr. Hayward," she said, "I am so much ashamed!" And when he tried to reassure her she answered: "Let's not talk about it; it's too humiliating."

So they spoke of other things. He learned that she had come from a distant city to visit relatives, and the aunt invited him to call upon them. Friday afernoon came at last, and Miss Grey and her aunt were at home. Other Fridays followed, and other days which served as well as Fridays. It was seldom that the girl looked him in the face; but when she did so he felt himself confessed before her—a man with no right to touch even the hem of her garment, yet honoring her with every fiber of his being.

They were much together, and Constance took a frank enjoyment in his friendship. He made every effort to please her, and one day they went into the country. Constance was almost childishly happy, but the seeming perfection of her happiness distressed him when he learned that in very few days she was to sail for Europe, pass the Summer and Autumn in travel, and spend the Winter in Paris.

At length they sat down under a gnarled oak tree and watched the light upon the river and in the sky. After some moments of silence Hayward spoke.

"I think you know the man now. Will you tell me what his pictures lack?"

She hesitated. "I do not know the man well enough to say, but I will give you my art creed and let you judge for yourself. I believe that a man's art is neither more nor less than the expression of himself, and that in order to obtain an exalted expression his first business is with himself. Wrong living blunts, and eventually destroys, the fundamental sense of right and wrong, without which a noble art is impossible. When a man's art is true, it is because he himself is true. The true artist must be a man first and an artist afterward."

Hayward took the admonition with a worshipper's meekness. Their conversation ended with his declaration that he would not paint again until he had something in himself worthy to put into the picture.

"You'll help me, won't you?" he asked.

Her eyes filled. "Indeed I will, if I only can."

He went home with love's fever in his veins. She had promised to help him, and surely there was only one way. He wrote her a hasty note, and an hour later his messenger brought her reply:

"Believe me, I never dreamed of this, and you know what my answer must be; but I do not need to tell you that whatever honest friendship can offer is already yours.

"With deep regret, I am, as ever,

"CONSTANCE GREY."

The grim humor of the thing stunned him momentarily, and he laughed harshly. Then he flung himself down in a passion of grief. In the morning he took pen and paper again, after a night of sleepless distress.

"You cannot mean what you say. That white, womanly soul of yours must wake to love me some day. You have stood between me and the depths, and there has been no shame in the life that I offer you since you came into it. Oh, you perfect thing, you perfect thing, you don't know what you are to me! Constance, let me come!"

The answer was promptly forthcoming:

"I cannot promise what you ask, but you may come and see me if you wish."

Pale with expectancy, Hayward was only the ghost of himself when the servant admitted him. He had waited but a moment when Constance entered the room in the gown in which he had seen her first. He rose to meet her, but she came and sat down beside him.

"Listen," she said, "and I will tell you how I feel. I am twenty-five and I have never 'cared.' I do not believe that I ever shall care, for the love that we read of is almost incomprehensible to me. You cannot marry such a woman."

It was very hard to say what she must. With an effort she rose and drew away from him. "I must be true to myself and to you," she said, "and I can say nothing but the old, bitter no."

White and wretched, he went away; leaving her, white and wretched, behind him.

For days and weeks thereafter Hayward painted busily. Jennings went to see him one afternoon.

"Look here, old fellow," he said, "what's the matter? I know I was ungentlemanly about the handkerchief, but that is no reason why you should cut us all this way. Can't you forget about it?"

"Why, Jennings, old boy, I haven't cut anybody."

"No, but you're tired of us, and you can't hide it. Come down the river with us to-night. The fellows have got a yacht, and we'll have supper on board, with plenty of champagne. Won't you come?"

"Jennings," he said, "do I look like a man who would make good company at a champagne supper? You know what's the matter with me. Why don't you just sensibly drop me?"

Jennings begged and mocked and bullied, all in a good natured way, but his friend was firm. When he went out Hayward locked the studio door and drew his half finished picture from behind a curtain.

"She was right," he said to himself. Constance sailed. He dreamed of his picture as being hung in the Salon and of her seeing it there. By and by it was finished. It crossed the water, and the dream he had dreamed came true.

When Constance looked upon Hayward's painting her heart leaped as though it would leave her breast. White, radiant and glorified, it was she herself who stood in the center of the picture. That self-reliant, fearless pose seemed to radiate an infinite calm. Behind her raged the powers of darkness, utterly helpless to pass the line on which she stood. Her face seemed to illumine the shadows around her; her figure was instinct with grace and strength. Below the picture was the name: "A White Shield."

The beauty of the conception dawned upon her slowly. Pale and trembling she stood there, forgetful of place, and the things around her. At length she knew what she meant to him; that his art at last rang true because he had loved her enough to be a man for her sake.

She dared not linger before it then, but she came again when the place was empty, and stood before her lover's work like one in a dream. The fiends in the shadow showed her the might of the temptations he had fought down. She gazed at her own glorified face until her eyes filled with tears. With a great throb which was almost pain, Constance woke to the knowledge that she loved him, even as he loved her; well enough to stand between him and danger till she herself should fall.

The old gray guard, passing through the room, saw her upturned face in that moment of exaltation. It was the same that he saw in the picture above, and he quietly went away to wait until Constance came out, her face flushed and her eyes shining like stars before he locked the door.

That night the cable trembled with a message to America. It reached Hayward the next morning as he sat reading the morning paper. The envelope fluttered unheeded to the floor, and his face grew tender as he read the few words which told him that his picture had rewarded his love.

"Wait," he said to the messenger boy. Hurriedly he wrote the answer: "Sail next steamer"—then, utterly oblivious of the additional expense, he added another word, which must have been very expressive, for Constance turned crimson when it reached her—perhaps because the discerning genius who copies cablegrams in typewriting had put the last words in capitals, thinking that the message came from a Mr. Darling.

HIS BAGGAGE WAS AFIRE.

A Trolley Car Wouldn't Let the Tinker Aboard, but a Horse Car Took Him.

An itinerant tinker with an armful of soldering irons and his little portable furnace full of live coals created so much diversion at the bridge entrance the other day that a lot of folks didn't care whether they caught the next car or not. The tinker wanted to go uptown on a Second avenue car. The conductor did'nt think that a glowing fire was proper hand baggage under the rules and would'nt let the tinker get aboard. There was a scrap on the step of the rear platform in which the conductor got a hard jab with a stick of solder. The tinker had one sleeve torn out of his coat, but retreated in good order without dropping an iron or spilling a single coal. The conductor cussed and rang for full speed ahead. The tinker did'nt say a word, not even the proverbial "dam," which his trade entitled him to.

The old man who mends things tried the next car with no better results. He swung his fire pot and caught one conductor on the shin, and got away without a scratch. Then he got abroad an E. Broadway horse car, where he conductor wasn't so particular.

Alexander F. Chamberlain has discovered that there are 131 words of Algonquin derivation in the English language. The algonquins occupied a considerable section of this country before they were asked to move on, and some of the verbal heirlooms they left us are: Chipmunk, hickory, hominy, menhaden, moccasin, moose, mugwump, musquash, permmican, persimmon, pappoose, pone, porgy, 'possum, powwow, raccoon, samp, skunk, squash, squaw, succotash, Tammany, tautog, terrapin toboggan, tomahawk, totem, wigwam, woodchuck.

The National Library of Paris has $36,200 a year for the purchase of new books. The Berlin Royal Library has $37,500, while the British Museum Library has no less than $185,000.

The Department of Agriculture will have a building at a cost of $1,500,000.

Endorse New Arcanum Rates

Regents of Twenty-Seven Subordinate Councils in St. Louis Satisfied With Increase

A Boston, Mass., despatch says: The "committee of fifteen," which will manage the campaign in Massachusetts against the Royal Arcanum new rates, and take the initiative in urging other states to follow its example, held its first meeting on Wednesday afternoon. The supreme secretary, Mr. Robson, fired a counter shot by the announcement that Western ststes are indorsing the new rates.

The Regents' Association of St. Louis, Mo., and vicinity, composed of the heads of twenty-seven subordinate councils in and about St. Louis has sent him the following resolutions:

"We, the undersigned regents of the various councils of the Royal Arcanum in St. Louis Mo., and vicinity, after thorough investigation, regard the new rates as adopted by the Supreme Council of the order, at its recent session, as just, scientifically equitable, timely and necessary to perpetuate the Royal Arcanum for all time.

"We heartily commend them to the favorable consideration of our entire membership, as well as to those desiring to connect themselves with a safe and sound fraternity."

Other councils which have just sent in their indorsement of the new rates are: Philadelphia council, one of the largest in Pennsylvania; Misselmtown council, Fillemore council, of Buffalo, N. Y.; Sandy Hill, N. Y., and Kingsboro, N. Y.

The meeting of the "committee of fifteen" was private.

Why a Circus Draws Crowds

By this time almost every person living in this city and throughout the adjacent territory for many miles knows that the great Sells and Downs show will exhibit in Bloomsburg Thursday, July 27.

The Sells & Downs Show is a circus, and an up to-date circus. Every detail connected with its presentation of a lengthy but novel program is carefully executed with an eye single to the satisfaction of the circus patrons. With it may be seen twenty-five clowns, who are ably assisted by clown pigs, clown dogs, clown monkeys, and clown donkeys. From the entrance of the "Rube" clown when its doors open, to the farewell salute by the graceful prince of fools during the races, the little folks are sure of wholesome amusement.

While the Sells & Downs Show has usual drawing power of a circus, it also possesses unusual magnetism in the way of securing patronage, because of its unequaled popularity. The old time and regular circus goers always notice something new and refreshing about the Sells & Downs circus. New and novel features which are far above the ordinary predominate in the Sells & Downs program, while it is very noticeable that the so-called "old" or ordinary acts have been carefully elevated and improved, so much so that even what have been considered common and worn out acts have been raised to a plane of merit and attractiveness almost as high as that of the feature of features. The result is inevitably the same in all cities, the patrons of the Great Sells & Downs Show are agreeably surprised and delighted. Nobody complains of seeing "the same old thing" when leaving the tents. The "same old thing" is never with the Sells & Downs Show.

To Settle Suit by Dividing Horse.

Alderman Donohue, of Wilkes-Barre, whose Solomonesque judgments have made him famous, tried a case Saturday to settle the disputed ownership of a horse.

As the two claimants would not come to an agreement, the alderman asked Joseph Gutman, the defendant, what part of the horse he would take. He would like "the hind part," he responded.

"Then the front part goes to the prosecutor," the alderman declared, "and I will take the hoofs and iron shoes."

The next moment he called a constable and ordered him to shoot the horse, whereupon both defendant and prosecutor began pleading vigorously for its life, and the alderman gave them four days in which to settle the case.

The life insurance companies are credited with paying out in the country last year the immense sum of $340,000,000. These are big figures but they are not equal to the amounts collected during the same period by the companies. Really it begins to look as though the people will make themselves poor paying for this sort of protection.

Who would exchange the merry noise of children at play, with the childless home where the clock tick can be heard hour after hour in the dull silence? But there are a great many who would like to people the silent house with the children that fate has refused them. Fate is often in this case only another word for ignorance. Many a glad mother dates her happiness from the day she first began the use of Doctor Pierce's Favorite Prescription. It often happens that with the cure of female weakness and the establishing of the delicate womanly organs in sound health, the way is opened for the joy of motherhood. "Favorite Prescription" is a specific for the chronic ailments peculiar to women. It cures them perfectly and permanently.

No other medicine can do for women so much as "Favorite Prescription." Do not therefore let any other medicine be palmed off on you as "just as good."

"Favorite Prescription" contains no alcohol, opium, cocaine or other narcotic. It is strictly a temperance medicine.

"I can truly say your medicine is a friend of mine," writes Mrs. Arthur Bratt, of Amherstburg, Ontario, Canada. "I am mother of four children and suffered greatly at times of birth of first three. When three months along with the last one I began to think of trying some medicine to ease those terrible pains, and asked our doctor whether there was anything he could give me to lessen labor pains. He said there was nothing that could help me. I then thought I would write to Dr. Pierce. He advised me to take his 'Favorite Prescription.' I started to take it at fourth month. I was very weak, had heart trouble and would faint away two or three times a day. Our doctor could not help me and life was a drag. I would often say, oh, if I could only die in one of these spells; but I took five bottles of 'Favorite Prescription' and felt better every way. Got along well at the time of delivery. I had heard of painless childbirth, and I thought it must be a good medicine that would help those pains, but I know now for myself, and can not tell it plain enough. Your 'Favorite Prescription' is the best medicine as we mothers know. I advise my friends to try it. Baby is now four months old and is a strong healthy boy."

Dr. Pierce's Pellets Cure Constipation.

Uoles For July.

July begins and ends with new moon; this will cause the cold to battle with the heat elements. Mercury and Vulcan having the inside track will cause severe thunder showers high gales, hail, etc. While some sections are having plenty of rain, other sections will feel the want of it. Be on the lookout for some surprises. Earth is passing through the house of life; there will be much activity in business, with changeable conditions. The high flood forces will rule America; there will be nineteen high flood days in all. The stock and cereal markets will be subject to rapid advance and sudden breaks. The evil influence of Mars will cause excitement and calamities in various parts of the country.

Stomach trouble and fevers will become epidemic in many localities. The 5th, 6th, 7th and 31st are low ebb days of dangerous character. The best days to have surgical operations performed will be the 3rd, 11th, 20th and 25th. A surgical operation performed when the moon is in the same sign as when you were born would prove fatal, therefore you should know in what sign you were born.

Children born from July 1st to July 23rd will be sympathetic and emotional and exceedingly sensitive, and so organized as to be difficult to manage Through the power of kindness they will be much controlled. They should be humored, otherwise their disposition will become disagreeable. They will be adverse to discord and inharmony.

The best days to fish will be Monday the 3rd; Wednesday the 19th; Thursday the 20th; the next best days will be Monday the 10th, and Tuesday the 25th.

Big Peach Crop.

The biggest peach crop will undoubtedly be gathered from the big orchard on the farm of Col. W. Fred Reynolds, near Rockview, in Benner township, Centre county. Col. Reynolds has an orchard of ten thousand trees, and an estimate of an expert fruit grower is that the crop from this orchard this year will exceed five thousand bushels of fine peaches. The trees are burdened with fruit and a force of men are now at work in the orchard pruning off everything in the shape of unsound and imperfect fruit in order to relieve the trees and also to render more perfect the big crop.

HUMPHREYS'

Specifics cure by acting directly on the *sick parts* without disturbing the rest of the system.

No. 1	for	Fevers.
No. 2	"	Worms.
No. 3	"	Teething.
No. 4	"	Diarrhea.
No. 7	"	Coughs.
No. 8	"	Neuralgia.
No. 9	"	Headaches.
No. 10	"	Dyspepsia.
No. 11	"	Suppressed Periods.
No. 12	"	Whites.
No. 13	"	Croup.
No. 14	"	The Skin.
No. 15	"	Rheumatism.
No. 16	"	Malaria.
No. 19	"	Catarrh.
No. 20	"	Whooping Cough.
No. 27	"	The Kidneys.
No. 30	"	The Bladder.
No. 77	"	La Grippe.

In small bottles of pellets that fit the vest pocket. At Druggists or mailed, 25c. each. Medical Guide mailed free.

Humphreys' Med. Co., Cor. William & John Streets, New York.

Can't Spend Money to Build Platform

It was discovered on Thursday that Wilkes Barre has no legal right to spend money for erecting a platform on which President Roosevelt may make his address when he goes there on August 10.

The question was referred to Solicitor McHugh for investigation, and, while he found no law permitting or forbidding it, he discovered that citizens of Harrisburg had raised the point in 1877, when President Hayes was to visit there, and the court had sustained the citizens and ordered the Council not to spend the money, on the ground that there was no appropriation for the purpose.

Consequently Wilkes Barre will not erect the platform, and it will be built and paid for by the Catholic Total Abstinence Union and the Mine Workers, whose guest the President will be.

Town of 200 That Can't Grow

With a population of 200, New Salem borough, near York, has not had a birth in over a year, and but few children reside in that town.

There are 58 families and 17 widows in the town; one-fourth of the population has passed the age of fifty years. Nine persons have passed the age of four score, and 19 three score and ten.

The older residents of the place still talk of the ravages of a lung disease which carried off some twenty men about eighteen years ago.

These men all worked in a flint mill and were unable to stand the dust.

Wheat Less Than a Full Crop

The farmers who are just now in the midst of wheat harvesting, have made the discovery that the crop will not be a full one, probably not measure up to more than three-fourths of a crop.

The heads are said to be well filled, but the wheat stands thinly on the ground and the straw is short. Farmers do not know what to attribute the failure to unless it be to the slight drought which prevailed for a while in the Spring. The same report comes from over a wide section of the country.

All the Money in California

is not from its gold fields. Fortunes are made from the wheat fields and the fruit farms. Why not investigate the chances there? Through train service Chicago to California, via Chicago Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway, Union Pacific and Southern Pacific Line. Rate for double berth, $7 Chicago to San Francisco, Los Angeles, Santa Barbara or Sacramento. Tourist folder with complete information, sent free on request. F. A. Miller, General Passenger Agent Chicago, or W. S. Howell, 381 Broadway, New York.

I Give Honor to Whom it is Due

Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy of Rondout, N. Y., cured me of Bright's disease and Gravel.

Four of the best physicians had failed to relieve me. I have reccomended it to scores of people with like success, and know it will cure all who try it.—Mrs. E. P. Mitzer, Burg Hill, O. Price $1.00, all druggists; 6 bottles $5.00.

According to a last Sunday's theatrical paper, Sarah Bernhardt says, man's attire is ridiculous. It may be so, but the lady must admit that she can't see through it.

A Sustainin Diet

These are the enervating days, when, as somebody has said, men drop by the sunstroke as if the Day of Fire had dawned. They are fraught with danger to people whose systems are poorly sustained; and this leads us to say, in the interest of the less robust of our readers, that the full effect of Hood's Sarsaparilla is such as to suggest the propriety of calling this medicine something besides a blood purifier and tonic,—say a sustaining diet. It makes it much easier to bear the heat, assures refreshing sleep, and will without any doubt avert much sickness at this time of year.

"Don't you think the custom of throwing rice at a newly married couple is idiotic?" asked the fluffy-haired maid.

"Sure," answered the savage old bachelor. "Mush would be a great deal more appropriate."

"The blood is the life." Science has never gone beyond that simple statement of scripture. But it has illuminated that statement and given it a meaning ever broadening with the increasing breadth of knowledge. When the blood is "bad" or impure it is not alone the body which suffers through disease. The brain is also clouded, the mind and judgement are affected, and many an evil deed or impure thought may be directly traced to the impurity of the blood. No one can be well balanced in mind and body whose blood is impure. No one can have a wholesome and pure life unless the blood is pure. Foul blood can be made pure by the use of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. When the blood is pure, body and brain are alike healthy and life becomes a daily happiness.

Free —Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser, 1008 pages, 700 illustrations, is sent free on receipt of stamps to defray expense of mailing only. Send 21 one-cent stamps for paper covers, or 31 stamps for cloth, to Dr. R. V. Pierce, 663 Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

THAT SWEETHEART OF MINE

By VIVIAN CLARE HOWARD.

They were not a romantic looking couple, both approaching the mark which the world unfeelingly calls middle age. Both were slightly inclined to embonpoint.

They were traveling between Little Rock and Fort Smith. She was thinking busily of the number of pounds of sugar necessary to a given number of baskets of cherries awaiting her housewifely care, and he—well, his mind was concerned with cherries, too, but they were cherries in the blossom, the snowy boughs of the trees that had shaded a little village lane.

Underneath the boughs stood a girl and a boy—how well he remembers the face of the girl, the pink of her cheeks, the blue in her eyes, the brown of her hair he could feel yet the sting of that braid of hair as she switched it roughly in his face when he tried to steal a kiss.

He stole a side look at his wife's plain, wholesome features, and sighed. He even wondered why his dream of the cherry tree lane had never come true—why he had—— Just then the train slowed up at a little side station and he became aware of an unusual bustle on the platform. His wife said, with some little excitement in her voice:

"John, I do believe a theatrical troupe is getting on here."

John dimly remembered that Flora had always called him "Jack" as he answered lazily:

"Well, my dear what of it? There is plenty of room, isn't there? I don't see any immediate need for my being interested," and relapsed into the region of past delights again—"what a mischief Flora had been." He was rudely jolted back to the present again by a severe pinch from Mrs. John.

"For goodness sake, John, did you ever see such a get-up?"

"Eh—what did you say, Margaret? Get up where?" and following the direction of her eyes he looked down the aisle.

Ye gods, was he dreaming? It was Flora, Flora in the flesh; in fact, more so than when they had last met; not quite the Flora of the cherry tree, but unmistakably his early sweetheart—the star of a barnstorming troupe.

She came up the aisle talking loudly to a dejected looking individual whom she addressed as "Tommy." Her dress was brown, and the feather in her hat—a hat too large for travelling—was green as a Brazilian parrot's wing.

The pink was in her cheeks as in the days of the cherry tree, but it had a suggestion of premanency unlike the flitting roses of fifteen years ago, and her hair—surely Flora's was brown, while the green parrot's wing shaded a voluminous pompadour of golden yellow.

John was not sure by this time whether he was the most afraid she wouldn't recognize him, or most hoped she wouldn't—but it mattered little, she did.

In a moment she was bearing down upon them like a ship of Tarshish in full sail and was shaking him warmly by the hand and talking as only Flora could do.

"Surely this is Jack Benton? I couldn't be mistaken, though you have grown a lot stouter since we met. Don't you remember Flora Marcey? If you don't, then a man's memory for an old sweetheart is a pretty thin thing."

Poor John could feel Margaret stiffen at the last sentence, and groaning in spirit he introduced his wife to Miss Marcey whose volubility made up for any awkwardness that Mrs. Benton's manner might have caused.

"Jack and I were old sweethearts at Fort Smith. Lord, what larks we used to have in the old days after school and coming home from choir practice. I never thought of going on the stage in those days, but talent will not be suppressed—and here I am. It looks like fate, our meeting like this, doesn't it?"

John shuffled nervously and cursed fate inwardly and presently the chatter went on again.

"Where are you living? Still at Fort Smith. Well, I never; our circuit closed fifteen miles from there and I'm going to take a holiday. I believe I'll just drop down on you folks for a month's change. If the old place is as slow as it used to be, it will make an elegant place to rest."

Benton looked beseechingly at his wife, but she appeared oblivious to the fact that he was still on the face of the globe. He hesitated a minute and then, remembering the boy and girl friendship he glanced at his wife and said defiantly:

"We should be awfully pleased to have you."

And Mrs. Benton astonished him by adding with suspicious friendliness:

"Yes, do come; we shall be perfectly delighted."

With more astuteness than her husband would have given her credit for Mrs. B. had come to the conclusion that a dose of an old sweetheart—when she is as impossible as Flora—is almost as good for a man as an occasional dose of rhubarb.

Flora came—John Benton saw—but Mrs. Benton conquered.

Forth from Flora's voluminous baggage came gowns fearfully and wonderfully constructed from materials which might just have arrived from an Italian bazaar. The hat with the green feather was not a circumstance in the creations which crowned Flora's yellow pompadour when she impersonated the heroine in some glowing melodrama—and she wore them all at Fort Smith.

On Sundays Mrs. Benton systematically manufactured excuses to remain away from service, and John, who liked to see women garbed as soberly as Quakers, was compelled to slink down the aisle in the wake of a purple gown and a green and purple velvet Gainsborough hat.

Four weeks went by and still Flora showed no signs of an early flitting. Mrs. Benton absolutely refused to offer suggestions, so in a moment of desperation Benton bethought himself of an old-time feud between his mother and Flora, which dated back to his and Flora's school days. He wired his mother at once, "Need you here immediately; do not fail me," and well did he know that the first available train would bring the faithful soul. At dinner that day he casually announced that he expected his mother that night, or the next morning, at least.

In the afternoon Flora received a mysterious message—presumably Marco—which demanded her immediate presence elsewhere, and by 5.30 the Benton household knew her no more.

The next morning found John in bed with a racking nervous headache. As Mrs. Benton waited upon him in her quiet, restful way he wondered how he could ever have been fool enough to fancy himself tired of such a woman. Catching her hand and pressing his cheek against it boyishly, he said reproachfully:

"Margaret, how could you—what made you act so, and try to keep her?"

With a spice of mischief in her calm gray eyes she smoothed his head and answered:

"Well, you see, John, dear, I had noticed in you a growing tendency of talking in your sleep—you seemed to have restless dreams about a mysterious 'Flora,' who was connected in an odd way with cherry trees and equally youthful things. So when I met Flora, it occurred to me that at last I saw a way to restore your dreamless sleep and my own peace of mind, which—I don't mind telling you now—was fast slipping away. I'm a homeopathist, you know—and—well, some poisons are their own antidotes, when given in proper quantities. Was I right, John?"

He kissed her hand and said:

"As you always are, darling; but don't you think you gave me an unnecessarily large dose?"

She shook her head laughingly.

"You see, I didn't want to risk a repetition."

The Cost of Census-Taking.

The differences between the cost of securing the returns from the six simple questions asked in 1790, and that of the extended inquiry made a century later, is illustrated by the per capita cost, which in 1790 was 1.13 cents, and in 1900, 15.5 cents. In 1790 Virginia was the most populous State in the Union, having 747,610 inhabitants. The records of the Treasury Department show that at the first census the cost of making the enumeration in that State was $7,553.90. Moreover, at that enumeration the underpaid assistant marshals supplied their own blanks, an item which was of considerable importance in the days when all paper was made laboriously by hand. In 1900 the population of Maine—about 700,000—most nearly approximated that of Virginia in 1790.

At the twelfth census the cost of actual enumeration in Maine, including the pay of supervisors, was $34,560.90, or more than three-fourths of the amount expended for the enumeration of the entire United States in 1790, though the pay of an enumerator in 1900 did not exceed the wages of an intelligent day laborer.—From the Century.

Taking Life Seriously.

Taking life too seriously is said to be an especially American failing. This may be true, but, judging from appearances, it would seem to be world-wide, for, go where one may, he will find the proportion of serious, not to say anxious, faces ten to one as compared with the merry or happy ones. If "the outer is always the form and shadow of the inner," and if "the present is the fullness of the past, and the herald of the future" (and how can we doubt it?), how many sad histories can be read in the faces of those we meet every day. The pity of it is, too, that the sadness is a self-woven garment, even as is the joy with which it might be replaced. Ruskin says, "Girls should be sunbeams, not only to members of their own circle, but to everybody with whom they come in contact. Every room they enter should be brighter for their present." Why shouldn't all of us be sunbeams, boys as well as girls, all along the way from twenty-five years and under to eighty-five years and over?—April Success.

A Dread Ordeal.

The Rev. Mr. Inch of Dumbarton tells how on one occasion in his old church in Dundee a brother minister had preached a rather long sermon, and he (Mr. Inch) had occasion later on to enter the pulpit to make an intimation, whereupon a "Wee Macgreegor," who was in the gallery with his mother and the rest of the family, took fright and exclaimed very loudly: "Come awa', maw, there's anither man guan tae begin."—Glasgow Evening Times.

He who kicks mildly may get something; he who kicks persistently will.—Arabian Proverb.

For the year 1901 the mineral products of the Southwest were valued at $70,000,000. It is estimated by the Southwest Miners' Association that various businesses connected with the mining industry have grown 300 per cent. during the past two years.

The man who puts up with imposition invites it.—Confucius.

NEW WATCH ON CHINAMEN.

Uncle Sam Has Inspectors on Trains at Interior Points.

The Federal Government employs in New York State at least five men whose duties are to board trains at important junction points and search them for Chinese who may be illegally in this country. One of these men is located in Binghamton, another in this city, one in Rochester and a couple in Utica and Syracuse. The work under the direction of the new Department of Commerce and Labor.

While no great secrecy has been maintained in their work, there has been no careless advertising of it, and, as a result, very few travelers are aware of the mission of the men who enter trains and carefully inspect the appearance of all foreigners who look as though they may have come from China.

Seeing a Chinaman on board a train these men first inquire for his papers. If the suspect does not have them the inspector may remove him from the train and place him in the nearest jail subject to the disposition of the case before a United States Commissioner.

If the man convinces the inspector that he has a right to be in this country, that is the end of it. Nowadays the Chinese have been so closely watched that if one possesses the required papers he seldom lets them get out of his sight.

The train inspectors have been stationed at important junction points with the idea that if any Chinese are smuggled across from Canada and escape the officers at the border, they may be detained while trying to reach New York city. The inspectors say that the business of smuggling Chinamen into our territory is increasing every year. Once by the officers at the border, the immigrants take it easy and imagine that a successful entry has been made. But disappointment is in store for many of them in the person of the innocent looking man who enters the railroad train and asks to see their papers.— N. Y. Sun.

TESTING CHAMPAGNE BOTTLES.

Absolutely Flawless to Withstand Enormous Pressure.

The testing of these bottles is attended to by an expert who, by striking two bottles lightly together with the sides, recognizes by the sound whether they are perfect or not. The bottles are purchased in summer and are carefully cleansed with alcohol, closed with a temporary stopper and put away until used in March. The stoppers are selected from the best stock and cost from $16 to $20 a thousand.

When the bottles are filled they are placed in cool cellars, stacked in piles one on the other from fifteen to twenty feet in length, and three and one-half to five feet in height, without any shelving. Such a wall of bottles is as strong as iron. Still any one of them may be pulled out without interfering with the rest, which is frequently done to observe the development of fermentation. The hot season is dangerous to champagne on account of the bursting of the bottles. If the loss does not exceed 8 per cent. all is well. If it rises to 15 per cent. the place must be made cooler, and if it should reach 20 per cent. nothing remains but to open all the bottles.—Milwaukee Free Press.

English Civil Service.

"Once a civil servant, always a civil servant," appears to be the motto of the English Civil Service, for unless one proves dishonest or an extraordinary poor workman he is retained in service until the age limit is reached, and the salary list is exchanged for the pension roll.

Unlike the civil service in the United States, there is no strong partisanship; appointees hold their positions, no matter which party may be in power.

The pay is not large, even in view of the small cost of living in England. Fifteen dollars is about the limit of weekly payment in the Post Office Department, though some of the executive positions pay as high as $2,000 a year. The Excise Department is a favored branch, the pay starting at $250 a year. This is raised by a yearly increase of $25 until the pay reaches $400, and after a year is jumped to $575. From there on the pay jumps rapidly to $1,250 yearly, and if the officer is fortunate in at last arriving at the dignity of collector he draws $4,000 yearly.

Parliamentary clerkships run from $500 to $2,000 a year, and the Navy Department will run a clerk up to $3,000 if he reaches the importance of fleet paymaster.

In spite of the small salaries the places are eagerly sought, since it means a life position, with a pension for one's declining years.

Mr. Edison's Watch.

To Mr. Edison time is so valuable that he does not waste it even by taking account of it. Time to him is only the chance to get things done; and no matter how long it takes, they must be got done. In his office safe there is carefully locked away a $2,700 Swiss watch, given him by a European scientific society. It is never used. He buys a stem winder costing a dollar and a half, breaks the chain ring off, squirts oil under the cap of the stem, thrusts it into his trousers pocket—and never looks at it. When it gets too clogged with dirt to run, he lays it on a laboratory table, hits it with a hammer and buys another.—The World's Work.

GRANGE NEWS.

By J. T. Ailman, Press Correspondent and Secretary Penn'a State Grange.

THE WAY THEY DO THINGS IN NEW HAMPSHIRE.

For the first time, a systematic record of the subordinate grange lecturer's literary work in New Hampshire has been compiled by State Lecturer Pattee and the result shows that in a single month 1279 people, in 197 different granges discussed State aid for highways.

During the last quarter, there were given, in 229 granges, 1287 selections of vocal and 805 of instrumental music. 1861 readings, 284 essays, 239 original papers, 221 addresses, 24 dramas, 78 farces, 36 tableaux, 671 questions were discussed by 3377 speakers, consuming in the aggregate, 70½ days of 10 hours each. The attendance during these programs was 34,535.

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The world conference of farmers now being held in the city of Rome on the call of the King of Italy will without doubt result in great good to the interest of agriculture. The fact that crowned heads in other countries as well as the highest authority in our own land are taking so much interest in the products of the soil should awaken the tillers thereof to a fuller appreciation of their importance and arouse them as never before to a determination to put their business on the same basis with other interests of the land.

To all who appreciate this and are wondering how and where to take hold we would suggest try the Grange.

—

August will again be picnic month with Penn'a. Patrons and calls for dates and speakers have been received from many places. Only a few assignments have as yet been made but all will be in a short time. Most of the work this year will be done by Penn'a. speakers, Hon. N. J. Bachelder, Ex-Governor of New Hampshire and present Lecturer of the National Grange, and Hon. G. B. Horton, Master of the State Grange of Michigan and prospective Gov. of the State, have been secured for a few meetings. Among the home speakers who will be heard are Worthy State Lecturer, A. M. Cornell, Hon. W. T. Creasy, E. B. Dorsett, G. W. Oster, Rev. J. W. Johnson, Worthy Chaplain of the State Grange, and Rev. H. G. Teagarden Past Chaplain, Mrs. V. B. Holliday, Henry Buckley, S. S. Blyholder, Dr. H. A. Surface, Hon. A. L. Martin and J. T. Ailman.

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In a recent letter Bro. A. W. Reeves, Worthy Master of Corydon Grange, No. 1205, gives a very interesting description of a twenty-four mile drive to Sugar Grove to attend Warren Co. Pomona grange. In that distance he entered the territory of two granges and passed through that of four others—all strong granges too. If the organization were as strong all over the country the farmers would make their power felt. He says that over 100 members were present at the Pomona meeting. Lively discussions, excellent papers, good music and recitations kept up the interest throughout. In the evening the fifth degree was conferred on a class of 13.

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Light Street Grange, No. 31 Columbia Co., has for many years been barely able to hold its charter. A few faithful ones, however, continued to hold the fort and now Brother H. H. Brown, a member of this grange and also Sec. of the Briarcreek Farmers' Mutual Fire Insurance Co., writes: "I am happy to report that I have No. 31 on its feet again, after an almost hopeless struggle for years. We now have 27 members and 7 candidates to be initiated at the next meeting."

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No. 378, Luzerne Co., has had an experience very similar to No. 31, Columbia. About a year ago they began to revive and have kept at it until now they have a membership of 73. 18 having been initiated during the quarter ending March 31.

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A card from Worthy State Master W. F. Hill states that he reached Italy on May 23rd safe and well. There is no doubt that he is having a pleasant and profitable experience and that he will come back better equipped than ever for his work.

Mother Gray's Appeal to Women.

Mother Gray, a nurse in New York, discovered an aromatic pleasant herb for women's ills, called AUSTRALIAN-LEAF. It is the only certain monthly regulator. Cures female weaknesses and Backache, Kidney, Bladder and Urinary troubles. At all Druggists or by mail 50 cts. Sample FREE. Address, The Mother Gray Co., LeRoy, N. Y. 6-29 4t

The Arcanum Trouble.

Are Making a Fight to Oust the Supreme Regent.—May Invoke the Aid of the Courts.

The Philadelphia members of the Royal Arcanum who are protesting against the new rates of life insurance have begun a movement to have Supreme Regent Howard C. Wiggins and a few of his conferees ousted. Plans to accomplish this have almost been completed, and unless the supreme regent recedes from his position of refusing to reconsider the objectionable rules, drastic measures will be taken, it is asserted, to rid the order of its executive officer. So determined are the protesting members not to allow the new rates to go into effect October 1st, that steps will be taken to force the supreme council to reconvene either by invoking the aid of the court or by forcing the grand councils in the various states to command the supreme body to reconvene.

The Cosmopolitan.

The most interesting event in the magazine world for the coming month is the appearance of the *Cosmopolitan* under the new auspices and in new garb. The famous old magazine, which was one of the pioneers of ten-cent periodicals, has taken on a new lease of life. The August number is interesting from cover to cover. Richard Le Gallienne has a charming essay on "The Poetry of a Woman's Smile," illustrated with photographs of New York society women taken in their merriest mood. Alfred Henry Lewis begins a serial life of Paul Jones which promises to be the most important piece of biography of the present year. Probably the best and most thrilling mountain-climbing pictures ever taken accompany an article by George D. Abraham entitled "Most Daring of All Mountain-Climbers." Garrett P. Serviss tells of the work of the Carnegie Institution's new solar observatory on Mount Wilson, California. Ada Patterson describes the adoption of children in New York City. Ambrose Bierce works his satiric vein to great advantage in a timely essay, "The Jury System in Ancient America"—a supposedly historical document of the year A. D. 3687. Herbert D. Ward contributes an article that is bound to create wide attention throughout the country. It describes in vivid manner the peonage system which is working such injustice in the South. The fiction in this mid-summer issue is by Francis Lynde, Tom Masson, Max Nordau, Anna Wharton Morris, Herbert Quick and Ambrose Bierce. Other contributors are Elbert Hubbard, Edwin Markham, Cyrus Townsend Brady, John B. Tabb and Alan Dale. The number is beautifully and abundantly illustrated. In fact the new *Cosmopolitan* bids fair to step at once into the front ranks of the magazines.

Of Interest to Veterans

Adjutant General Stewart has issued a circular informing all honorably discharged veterans who have served in rebel prisons, of the action of the legislature in providing transportation to those who desire to attend the monument dedication at Americus, Ga., probably in October. Also providing transportation to Vicksburg, Miss., for the same purpose.

Paxinosa Inn, a summer resort near Easton, was destroyed by fire on Monday. It was of frame, 41 by 340 feet, and it took only an hour and a quarter to consume it. The loss is $140,000.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of Margaret Creasy, late of the Town of Bloomsburg, deceased.

The undersigned appointed an auditor by the Orphans' Court of Columbia county to distribute the balance in the hands of Lafayette Creasy, executor as shown by his final account, will sit at his office in Bloomsburg, Pa., on Friday, July 14th, 1905 at 10 o'clock a. m., to perform the duties of his appointment, when and where all parties interested in the fund in the hands of the administrator of said deceased will appear and prove the same or be forever debarred from coming in on said fund.

N. U. FUNK,
6-22 4t Auditor.

Professional Cards.

N. U. FUNK.
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Ent's Building, Court House Square,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

J. H. MAIZE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE AGENT,
Office, in Townsend's Building,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

A. L. FRITZ,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
Office—Bloomsburg Nat'l Bank Bldg., 2d floor
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

JOHN G. FREEZE. JOHN G. HARMAN
FREEZE & HARMAN,
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
Office on Centre Street, 1st door below Opera House.

H. A. McKILLIP,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
Columbian Building, 2nd Floor.
BLOOMSBURG, PA

A. N. YOST.
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
Ent Building Court House Square.
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

RALPH R. JOHN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Hartman Building, Market Square
Bloomsburg, Pa.

FRED IKELER,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
Office Over First National Bank.
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

CLYDE CHAS. YETTER,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
Office in Ent's Building.

W. H. RHAWN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Office, Corner of Third and Main Sts
CATAWISSA, PA.

CLINTON HERRING,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
Office with Grant Herring.
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
Will be in Orangeville Wednesday each week.

WILLIAM C. JOHNSTON,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
Office in Wells' Building over J. G. Wells' Hardware Store, Bloomsburg.
Will be in Millville on Tuesdays.

H. MONTGOMERY SMITH,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Office:—Ent building, over Farmers National Bank. 11-16-99

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THE COLUMBIAN.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

THURSDAY, JULY 13, 1905.

AN HISTORICAL ADDRESS.

[Continued from 4th page.]

tried before Judge Elwell were those great trials in the murders by the Mollie Maguires, in Schuylkill, Northumberland and Columbia, because they were attended and tried by the most eminent criminal lawyers in the State of Pennsylvania. The first trial was in 1869, when Tom Donahue and John Duffy and Prior and Pat. Hester were arraignee in this Court for the murder of Alexander W. Ray. I knew Mr. Ray very well. He was a friend and companion of mine when I studied law in Danville, and I remember him and knew him all his life; and perhaps nobody, outside of his immediate friends and family was more hurt than I was at the death of Alexander W. Ray and the manner in which he came to his death.

But those cases were tried with a vim and vigor that I never saw before and have never seen since. Donahue and Duffy and Prior were acquitted. The District Attorney at the time, Mr. E. R. Ikeler, took a noll. pros. as to Pat. Hester, and the whole party were turned loose. That you will observe was in 1869, and with the exception of my friend at my hand here, Judge Marr, Mr. Wolverton (who, unfortunately, is not able to attend this banquet) and myself, I believe not one single man is alive.

In 1877 there was another raid made upon the Molly Maguires, and Pat. Hester and Tully and McHugh were arrested and tried for the murder of Alexander Ray. I think I ought to say here that the counsel for Patrick Hester always believed him only technically guilty of the murder of Ray. Judge Marr and Mr. Wolverton were with me, and Mr. Wolverton and myself followed the case to the Supreme Court after it had been tried and he was convicted here, and the Supreme Court turned us down; and we went to Harrisburg and had the case heard before the Board of Pardons, and they turned us down, and the Governor of course had nothing else to do except to issue the death warrant for three men who were in the jail here in Columbia county.

At the request of Hester, I went with the Sheriff when he read the death warrant to these men in jail, and I stood beside my client (as was my duty, being local counsel in the county here) until the sentence had been read; and I shook hands with him and turned to the door to go, when he said to me: "Colonel, come and see me hanged." I said: "No, Pat, I can't do that. I have gone with you as far as I can go. Excuse me from that." I did not go, of course. I never saw Pat. afterward, and I now repeat that his counsel were always satisfied that, except technically, he was not guilty. In other words, I believe that Pat. Hester perhaps did go and was with the gang at Tom Donahue's saloon the night that the robbery of Alexander Rea was determined upon. But they were personal friends and had been for years; and Pat. assured me over and over again that there was no thought in his mind, and he did not believe there was in the minds of the rest of them, to murder Alexander Rea. But they did mean to rob him, because it was supposed he had that day a very large amount of money with which he was going to pay off some of the coal mining operations in the county of Schuylkill. But the fact that he was there and that that murder was committed in pursuance of the robbery they had agreed upon, was all that ever convicted Pat. Hester. Perhaps it was legal and right, but he never raised his hand against Alexander W. Rea.

Gentlemen, I have thought, as I said before, that this little historical sketch of the County of Columbia during the time of its existence, of the things that have been done in it, of the great lawyers that have sat upon its bench, of the great lawyers that had been before that bench practicing their profession, would be gladly listened to by you young er men. And I think, Mr. President, that these references to the olden times, to the old lawyers, to the old methods and manners in which things were done in those early times will have some effect in giving to you an idea of the terms and conditions under which we were practicing fifty years ago. They will also, gentlemen, give you some idea that the great men who have been before us, are the men to be followed in their profession by you, of the younger bar, who are coming on now to take the places of those gentlemen who have been for the last time before an earthly Court.

These young men have come to the bar, all of them, and, if you will pardon me for saying it, a good many of them have been born since I came to the bar. I know them, of course I know them, and they know me. I want to repeat again that they have given me the greatest possible happiness in tendering to me this courtesy and their affection and confidence in me displayed here to night. They are gentlemen, as I know them, ready to take the places of those who have passed away, in knowledge, in judgment, in capacity, and that they need nothing more than the time and the experience to fit themselves for the bar.

Some of them, four of them at least, have already attained judicial honors. One of them has also been Senator. A half dozen or more have been members of the Lower House of Representatives at Harrisburg. And I haven't any doubt that the whole body seated here around me are willing to follow in the footsteps of their illustrious predecessors.

I might perhaps make one further remark in connection with that in a little matter of my own, which the Chairman has very courteuosly omitted to mention in his remarks, giving what I perhaps might properly call a descriptive catalogue of my career. But in the early days I got it into my head at a certain time that I would be first rate timber for the Legislature, and gave my friends in Columbia county to understand that that was my view of things, and desired them to take it into consideration. They did take it into consideration I think, and when the nominating convention came on in the Fall, almost unanimously they agreed that they could not spare me from Columbia county.

Well I stayed, and I am here yet.

I think, gentlemen, I will take up no more of your time in any remarks; but I wish to add once more how very much I am gratified at this demonstration; how much I feel it; and I am certain that I can never forget your kindness and your confidence, and I thank you for your courtesy.

Dragged-Down Feeling

In the loins.

Nervousness, unrefreshing sleep, despondency.

It is time you were doing something.

The kidneys were anciently called the reins—in your case they are holding the reins and driving you into serious trouble.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Acts with the most direct, beneficial effect on the kidneys. It contains the best and safest substances for correcting and toning these organs.

An Important Office

The Position of the County Commissioner is One of the Greatest Responsibility

The Philadelphia Press says editorially: In the interior counties of this state there are no more important officials to be elected this year than the three county commissioners. These officials make the contracts for county work, assess taxes and are responsible for the expenditures. Within the past few years scandals have attended the administration of affairs in a number of counties. Commissioners have not been wholly honest or they have been notoriously inefficient in the performance of their duties. Contracts have been made in which there was a rake off; county bonds have been sold without competitive bidding, the county losing the premium which could otherwise have been had; in several counties there has been unnecessary complication and costly delay in work on new courthouses; in others commissioners have charged and received pay for time they did not give to public service; in still others have commissioners have been before the bar of justice to answer serious charges. These are offices that in every county should be given to men of business experience and known integrity. They are about the last public places to be used for merely political purposes. Their duties are wholly of a business character. It is a matter of course that the candidates will be nominated by several parties, and that they will represent those parties, but they shoul be something more than just Republicans or Democrats. The citzens of every county should appreciate that in electing commissioners they are selecting men who will have the disposition of large sums of money and upon whom large responsibilities devolve. The fittest men for these offices are usually those who never seek them; men who have business affairs of their own and been successful in the management of them. When any such can be found to accept the county commissionership he shonld be chosen without hesitation.

The New York *World* gravely asks; "are pretty teachers best?" Homely old ladies will consider such a question ridiculous.

Bloomsburg Thursday, July 27

The Great SELLS and DOWNS United Shows.

THE MOST, ORIGINAL, MODERN Uo-to-Date Amusement Enterprise on Earth.

Lofty in Conception, Regal in Equipment, Honorably Conducted, Truthfully Advertised. The

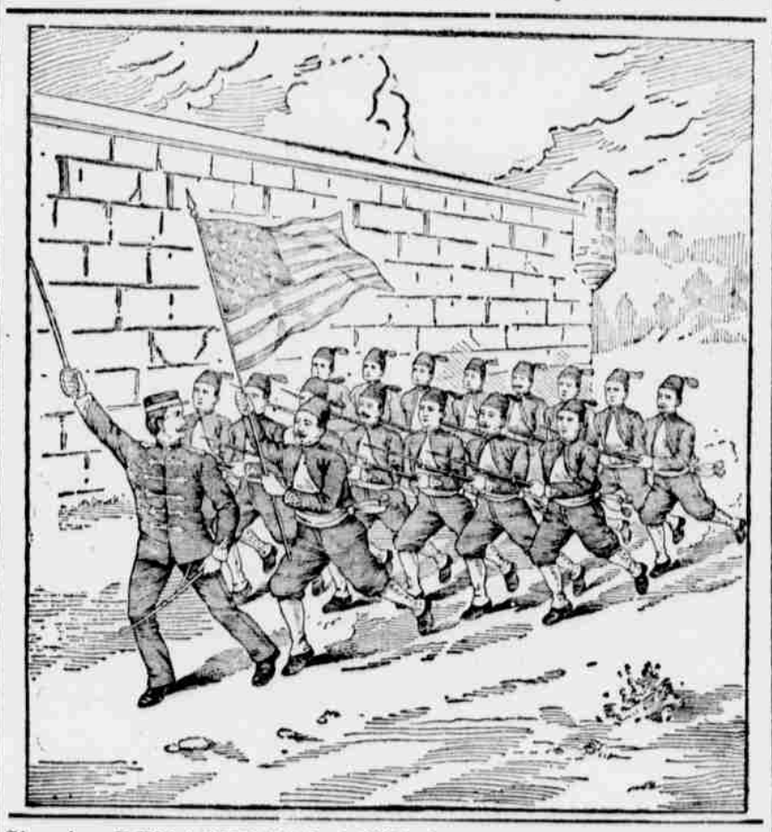
World's Best Circus Talent.

The Immensity, Originality, Uniqueness and Novelty of this Show

EXCELLS ALL OTHER SHOWS.

Not only in its exclusive features, Zoological Exhibitions and Horse Fair Displays, but in its

Great Trained Animal Department.



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Sells & Downs' Circus Day Program:

10 a. m.—The Grand Street Parade. A unique combination of Glorious Street Carnival, Spectacular Street Fair, a Zoological Display, Horse Fair and Glittering Pageants.

1 and 7 p. m.—Doors Opened to the Immense Water Proof Tents.

1:15 and 7:15 p. m.—Prof. Neal's Concert Band of Renowned Soloist Musicians begin a 45-minute Grand Concert on the Center Stage.

1 and 8 p. m.—All-Feature Performance begins, comprising Multitudinous, overwhelming, Indescribable Gymnic, Acrobatic, Spectular, Aerial, Trained Animal Hippodromatic Feats.

Low Excursion Rates on all Railroads to Bloomsburg July 27.

Special Prices Muslin Underwear.

All kinds reduced for a short time. Big variety now for first comers.

5.00 Gowns 3.95.
50c. Gowns 39 cents.
5.00 Skirts 3.95.
1.00 Skirts 84 cents.
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50c. Corset Covers 42c.

All other kinds reduced in same proportion.

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HALL'S VEGETABLE SICILIAN Hair Renewer

Renews the hair, makes it new again, restores the freshness. Just what you need if your hair is faded or turning gray, for it always restores the color. Stops falling hair, also. If your druggist cannot supply you, send $1.00 to R. P. HALL & CO., Nashua, N. H.

Graft in Northumberland.

A Sunbury dispatch says: "Following closely upon the heels of the Schuylkill county graft reformation came news to day that a like sensation would be sprung in Northumberland County within the next few months, and that officials in high standing would be brought into the courts on serious charges."

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Shoes made of Good, Honest Material by Good Practical Shoemakers.

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It proves successful in cases where all other medicines have totally failed. No sufferer should despair as long as this remedy is untried. It has an unbroken record of success for over 30 years, and has won hosts of warm friends.

Are you suffering from any disease traceable to the causes mentioned? If so, Dr. Kennedy has staked his personal and professional reputation on the statement that Favorite Remedy will do you good.

Send for a free trial bottle and booklet containing valuable medical advice on the treatment of various diseases. Write also for an "Easy Test" for finding out if you have kidney disease. Address Dr. David Kennedy's Sons, Rondout, N. Y.

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of year when you think of cleaning house, also of cleaning up the rubbish and foul matter which has accumulated about your premises, to guard against sickness, but do you ever give the second thought to the old built-in unsanitary Plumbing Fixtures which breed disease right in your own houses. If you think of installing

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